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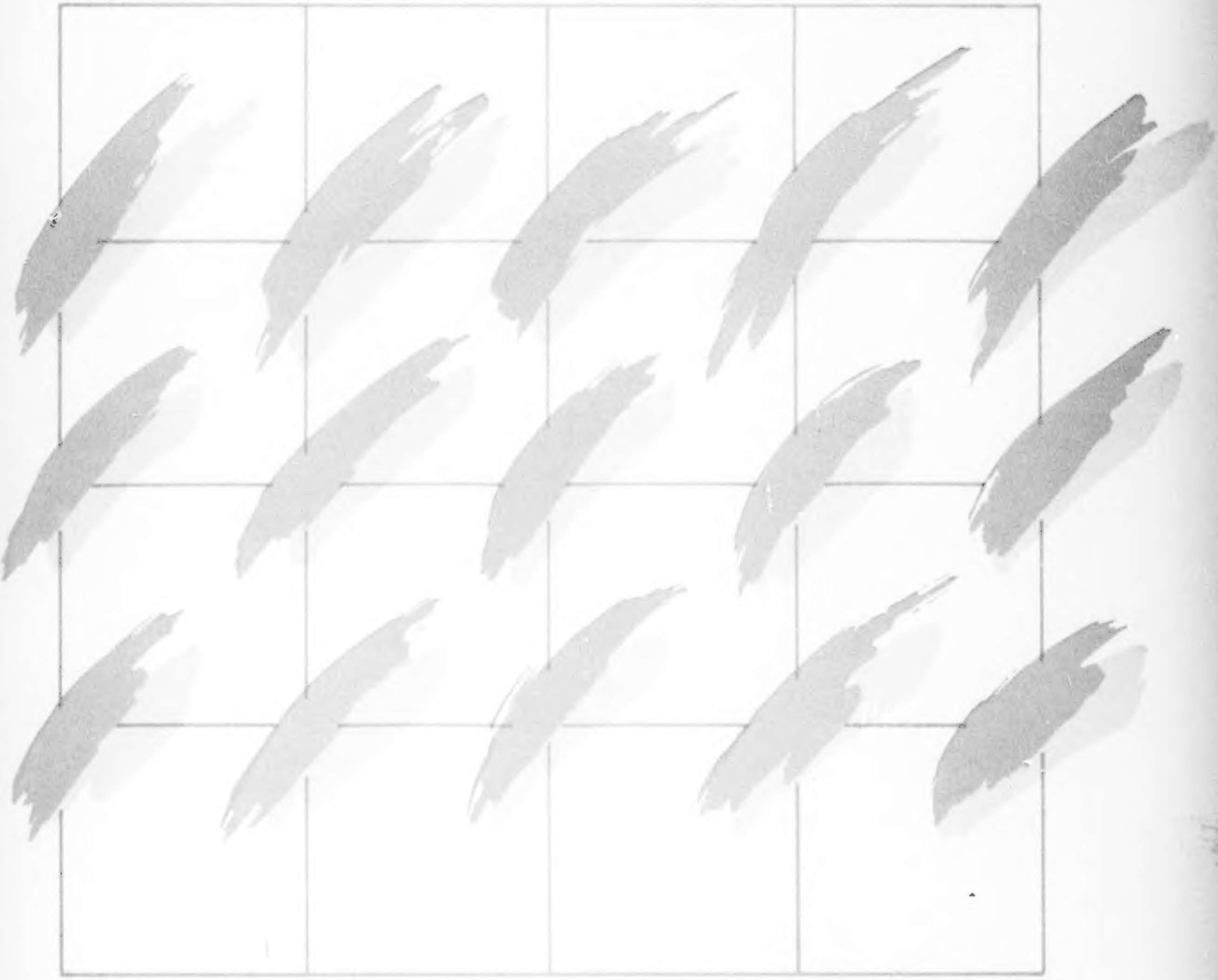
New Jersey ECONOMIC



INDICATORS

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New Jersey Department of Labor

NOVEMBER 1990

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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PUBLISHER'S NOTEBOOK

Regional Labor Market Review Southern New Jersey Region, 1990

The 1990 annual ***Regional Labor Market Review*** for the **Southern New Jersey Region** *(Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer & Salem counties)* presents analyses of the most significant economic developments on both a regional and county basis. Discussed are trends in demographics, housing, employment, labor force characteristics, as well as current and future economic development projects and the economic outlook. Future growth scenarios are shown in county-level projections of population and employment projections by occupation and industry. Graphics and tables are included.

This report is for sale through the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Room 1010, CN 056, Trenton, NJ 08625-0056. Cost is $10 by check or money order made out to New Jersey Department of Labor. For more information, contact Mary Palombi at (609) 292-2145.

New Jersey Manufacturing Exports—Destinations, Trends and Opportunities

A recently completed report by the New Jersey Department of Labor, (Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research), presents an analysis and comparison of manufacturing exports for 1987 and 1988 for New Jersey, the Nation, the Northeast and the Middle Atlantic Regions.

Based on data from the Massachusetts Institute of Social and Economic Research (MISER), the report provides an in-depth analysis of manufacturing exports by area of destination for 1987 and 1988. Included are detailed tables and graphs for New Jersey and the United States. The analysis of manufacturing exports for New Jersey includes discussions of key two-digit manufacturing industries, potential growth export markets and export-related manufacturing employment. An abbreviated version of this study was published in the July 1990 issue of the *New Jersey Economic Indicators.*

To obtain a copy of this report, write to Frank Ferdetta, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN383, Room 202, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383. For more information on the report, contact Frank Ferdetta at (609) 292-2572.

Trends in Employment & Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance 1989

This report, formerly titled ***Covered Employment Trends,*** provides the most detailed breakout of employment and wages for 1989 published by the New Jersey Department of Labor.

Included are the number of establishments, quarterly and annual employment figures and annual average wages for industries in New Jersey. Statewide statistics are presented at the three-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level, and cover over 300 separate types of business. Similar data for counties are published at the two-digit SIC level, providing industry statistics for about 75 different categories.

The publication also offers information on the size of New Jersey businesses, employment of women, and government employment for 1989. Also included are tables which provide data on long term trends in selected employment and wage statistics.

To obtain a copy of this report, write to New Jersey Department of Labor, ES-202 Program - Room 203, CN 383, Trenton, NJ 08625-0383. Cost is $10 by check or money order made out to New Jersey Department of Labor. For more information, contact Ron Thatcher at (609) 984-5037.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

The nation's business slowdown deepened in October and the early weeks of November, with nonfarm employment declining for the fifth consecutive month and unemployment climbing to a three-year high of 5.9%. There were widespread cutbacks in industrial activity, the construction slump intensified and there was further evidence of weakness throughout most of the service sectors of the economy. Markedly reduced consumer confidence and increased caution on the part of corporate decision-makers point to more of the same during the months immediately ahead.

Manufacturing production dropped by 0.8% in October and factory employment receded by another 200,000 in November, bringing to more than 750,000 the number of jobs erased in this sector since factory orders began to weaken in early 1989. Output and employment cutbacks were spread over almost all major product lines, including motor vehicles, household appliances, furniture, apparel, business equipment, construction supplies and industrial materials. Though industrial demand has been soft for more than a year and one-half, the broad-based declines in October and November represent a significant departure from a period during which aggregate output had flattened out but not actually turned down.

Construction activity also declined further in October and November, with increased weakness evident in both homebuilding and investment in industrial, commercial and other nonresidential building projects. Employment in this sector has dropped by about 250,000 since last spring and further cutbacks appear likely considering the high vacancy rates that prevail throughout much of the country as well as the cautious mood of both developers and those upon whom they depend for financing. The short-term outlook for homebuilding remains particularly bleak. Housing starts have plunged from an annual rate of about 1.9 million in early 1986 to just over 1.0 million in October, the lowest volume since the 1981-82 recession.

Among the more worrisome developments over the past several months has been the sharp deterioration of consumer sentiment reflected in surveys conducted by the Conference Board and by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center. The latest Conference Board survey, for example, found that consumer confidence declined again in November and was close to its low-point of the last recession. This helps explain the fact that consumer spending has weakened considerably, especially for big-ticket items (e.g., cars, furniture and appliances) and other goods and services that are either nonessential or deferrable. After adjusting for inflation, retail sales during the August-October period were roughly 1.5% to 2% lower than at the same time last year.

Though the jury will be out on this for at least another month or two, a growing number of economists believe that a genuine recession is now underway and that it is likely to continue at least until next spring or summer. Even if this assessment proves to have been premature, there is a broad consensus that the next six months or so will be marked by near-recession conditions at best, if only because retail spending is likely to be held down by the effect of inflated oil prices on consumers' purchasing power, the reduced income of those experiencing layoffs and the kind of apprehension about the future reflected in recent consumer sentiment surveys.

If the economy is actually in a recession, most forecasters believe that it will be relatively mild, with an upturn beginning by mid-year. The upturn can be expected to be driven initially by a quickening of consumer demand as it becomes increasingly difficult to defer some big-ticket purchases and as household debt loads decline, interest rates ease and inflation moderates. Reduced vacancy rates, increased credit availability, lower housing prices and reduced interest rates should also give homebuilding a boost before the end of the year. Rising exports, an accommodative Federal Reserve policy and a cyclical increase in the federal budget deficit caused by the Persian Gulf crisis and the weak economy are also likely to help turn the economy around.

THE STATE

The New Jersey economy continued to sag in October with job losses becoming more pervasive and other indicators of the state's economic health signalling a further erosion of construction, retail sales and other business activity. Unemployment climbed to 5.5% and remained at that level into early November. Joblessness appears likely to rise still higher during the months ahead as the nation's economic slowdown intensifies.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey employers trimmed about 11,300 jobs from their payrolls in October, dropping total nonfarm employment to a seasonally adjusted level of 3,699,400. Employment losses at goods-producing firms--3,000 in construction and 2,200 in manufacturing--were in line with expectations given the downtrends of these sectors since early 1989. The employment picture in the less cyclically sensitive service-producing sectors darkened more than expected, however. Jobs in private service-producing firms fell by 6,000 over the month, with almost half of this attributable to a shortfall of seasonal hiring by department and variety stores. Also affected by the general economic slowdown was the business services group, where employment dropped by 900. Most other private service-producing industries reported somewhat lower employment in October, although a few small gains were also reported.

Nonfarm employment was 10,000 below its October 1989 level, marking the second month in a row that jobholding was down from a year earlier. The hiring of 31,500 additional workers over the past year in public and private service-producing activities--nearly 60% of them in health services, casino-hotels and local government--was more than offset by a combined loss of over 40,000 manufacturing and construction jobs.

Prospects for the homebuilding industry continue to deteriorate, according to the latest building permit data. Already in the throes of a 3-1/2 year decline, the number of new housing units authorized dropped further during the summer months and the downtrend shows no signs of abating. Dwelling units authorized through September 1990 totalled only 12,800, or 39% below the sluggish activity reported in the first nine months of 1989. Should this pace continue, 1990 will mark the first year since 1946 that planned homebuilding in New Jersey amounted to less than 20,000 units.

Contracts for nonresidential construction and nonbuilding (infrastructure) work also remain well below their peak volume of two or three years ago, although declines in these segments of the construction industry have not been as severe as that in homebuilding. Also, the general slowdown of construction spending now seems to have spread to remodeling activity, which had shown a counter-cyclical expansion earlier in the homebuilding slump. The value of housing additions and alterations authorized by building permits during the nine months through September was about even with last year's pace. Earlier in the year it had been running about 10% ahead of 1989.

The construction slowdown has resulted in a loss of 28,600 jobs in this sector since early 1989 and caused a substantial increase in unemployment among construction workers. Unemployment insurance claims filed by workers laid off in this industry have doubled since boom year 1987.

October's job losses in retail trade were symptomatic of the general softening of the economy and the weakening of consumer confidence reflected in national surveys since last summer. During the first half of 1990, retail sales in New Jersey had been about even with 1989 sales once the figures were adjusted for inflation. During the same period, auto registrations (a proxy for new car sales) were tracking about 4% below already-depressed year-earlier levels. Consumer spending then worsened considerably during the third quarter, with new car purchases plummeting to more than 20% below those reported for the same three months of 1989 and inflation-adjusted total retail sales slipping behind their year-ago pace by about 5%.

The approach of the holiday shopping season normally is accompanied by a sizeable increase in staffing by department stores and specialty retailers. Anticipating a leaner-than-average season because of the increasingly cautious behavior of consumers, merchants have reportedly kept inventories lighter than usual this year and have been adding less temporary help to meet seasonal demand than during the past several years. The extent of this will not be known until employment data become available for November and December.

The outlook for the New Jersey economy for the next few months is dampened by the fact that neither consumer spending nor construction activity shows signs of a near-term revival, either nationally or in New Jersey. Whether or not the national economy is heading into a full-blown recession, a significant improvement of retail sales is unlikely at least until the spring and most industry experts do not see a turnaround of homebuilding in New Jersey until late next year or in 1992. In the meantime, the State's unemployment rate is likely to increase further, mirroring the trend nationally.

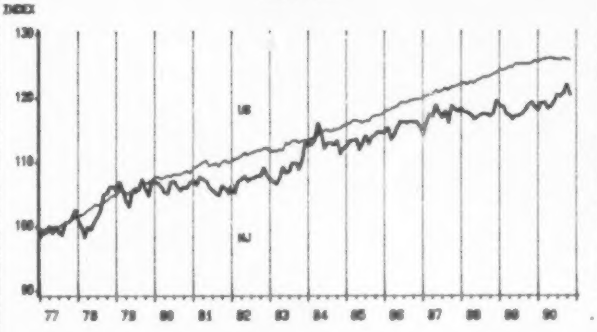
Job losses will probably persist in the goods-producing sectors, which have absorbed the brunt of the cutbacks since construction joined manufacturing in retreat early last year. Among service producers, the employment outlook has a few bright spots, such as the health care industry, but the general softness of the economy is likely to preclude more than a very subdued pace of hiring in most other activities during the period immediately ahead.

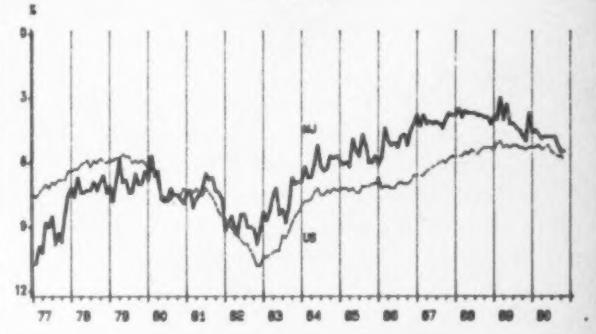
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

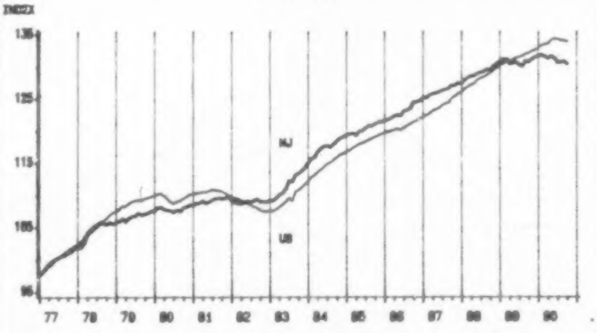
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)						Year to Date % Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$192,891	$189,977	$182,967	2nd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 5.9	+ 6.4
$5,178	$5,258	$5,170	Sep	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 3.1	+ 3.6
2,208	2,415	2,448	Aug	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 3.2	- 3.8
INA	INA	INA	Sep	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+117.8	+ 14.5
1,122	1,001	2,076	Sep	Dwelling Units Auth. (number)	S-20	-39.3	-13.1
$521.7	$574.9	$577.4	Oct	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	-25.0	- 10.3
$119.7	$108.0	$163.0	Oct	Residential	S-18	-37.9	-11.7
$265.2	$279.6	$328.3	Oct	Nonresidential	S-18	-19.1	-12.3
$136.8	$187.3	$86.1	Oct	Nonbuilding*		-15.9	- 2.9
3,699.4	3,710.7	3,709.4	Oct	Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
627.2	629.4	649.0	Oct	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 2.6	- 1.7
3,072.2	3,081.3	3,060.4	Oct	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.0	+ 2.8
222	225	200	Nov	Total Unemp. (thous.) official	S- 4	+20.2	+ 4.5
5.5	5.5	5.0	Nov	Percent of Labor Force official	S- 6	–	–
106.5	102.5	87.0	Aug	Insured Unemp. (thousands)	S-24	+23.6	+13.3
3.0	2.9	2.5	Aug	Percent of Covered Emp.	S-24	–	–
40.9	40.9	40.7	Oct	Avg. Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.1	- 0.6
$11.70	$11.73	$11.21	Oct	Avg. Factory Hrly. Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.4	+ 3.3
$478.53	$479.76	$456.25	Oct	Avg Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.5	+ 2.7

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
* Not seasonally adjusted
** (Latest Month-2nd Qtr. '90) (Month Ago-1st Qtr. '90) (Year Ago-2nd Qtr. '89)

Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States


CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1977=100


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
INVERTED SCALE


NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
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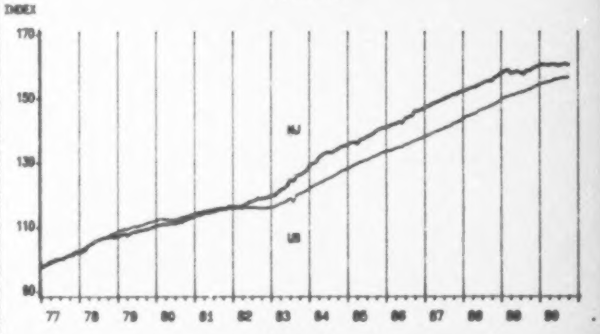
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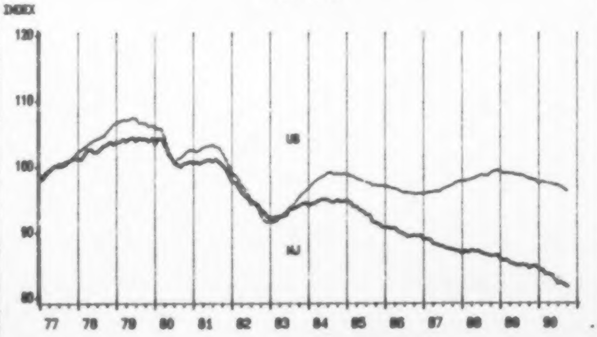
MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
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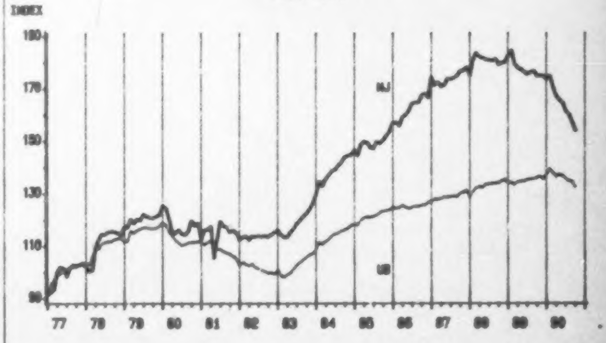
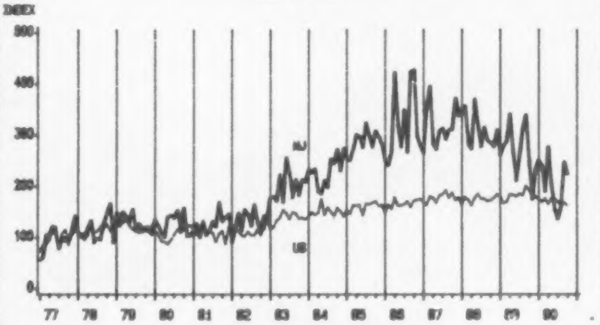
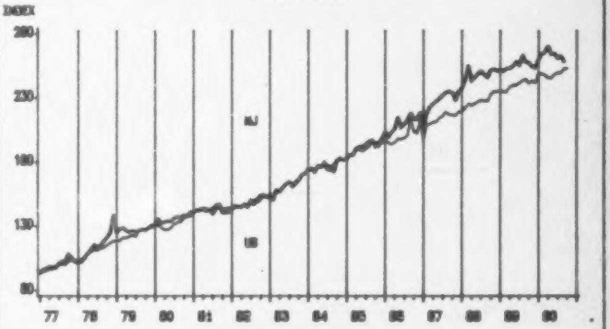
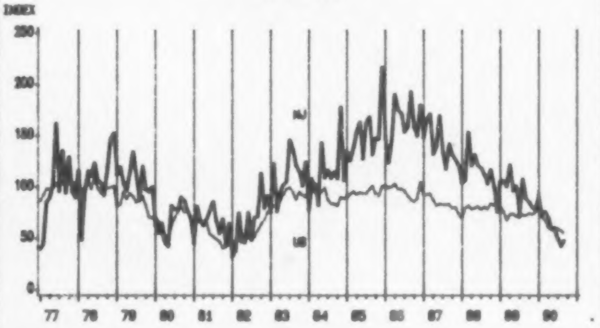
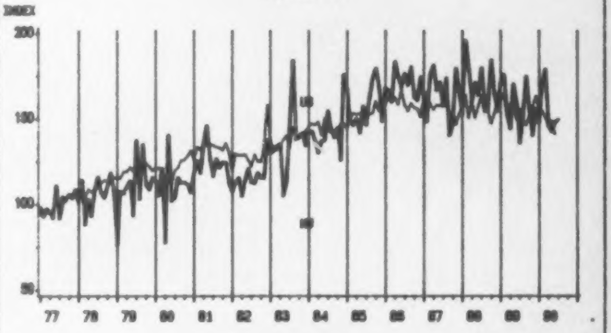

CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

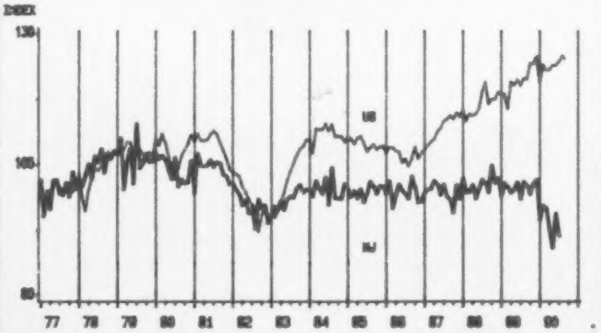
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.


TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977=100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977=100


DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1977=100


NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977=100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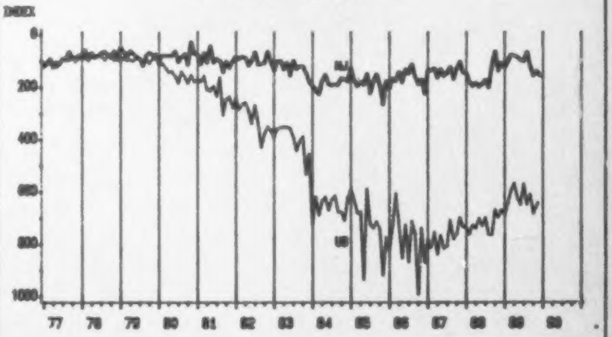
1977=100


BUSINESS FAILURES
1977=100 INVERTED SCALE

The New Jersey Manufacturing Output Index

by
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Introduction

The industrial profiles of New Jersey and the nation have changed dramatically over the last several years. The decline of manufacturing and the growth of services is generally accepted as a fait accompli. Indeed, a review of the changes in employment by industry sector for both the State and nation suggests that such a restructuring has already taken place.

To illustrate, as of 1965, approximately 37% of New Jersey's employment by place of business was in the manufacturing sector. By 1989, however, the manufacturing sector's employment share had declined to less than 18%--about half that of 1965. Nationally, manufacturing employment, as a share of total employment, has also been declining, although not as sharply as in New Jersey. Of course, people who argue that manufacturing is a declining industry sector often base their contention on employment trends without looking at trends in output or productivity. An accurate evaluation of the role of manufacturing in today's economy requires a look at both employment and output trends.

A review of the State's manufacturing sector based on employment, layoffs, and factory closings may well lead to the conclusion that deindustrialization has taken place. However, an evaluation of the State's manufacturing sector based on output data suggest that the manufacturing sector is holding its own or at least performing much better than the employment numbers would suggest.

Estimates of output, while available on a timely basis for the nation, are not available on a timely basis at the state level. State manufacturing output measures are available from the Census Bureau's ***Annual Survey of Manufactures*** and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. However, these data normally are approximately two years old and not suited for current analysis. To estimate state or regional manufacturing output on a timely basis, several Federal Reserve Banks have developed manufacturing indexes.[1] These indexes estimate the level of manufacturing output by using proxies for labor and capital inputs and estimating manufacturing output based on the historical and projected input/output relationships.

In order to better evaluate the performance of New Jersey's manufacturing sector, we have developed a state manufacturing output index. In this article, we present the New Jersey manufacturing output index, trends in the index, and discuss the development and use of the index.

Output and Employment

New Jersey manufacturing employment has been on a long-term decline since 1973, except for cyclical upswings from 1976 to 1978 and in 1984 (Graph 1). How did manufacturing production fare during this 1973-to-1989 period? Graph 1 shows that despite some cyclical swings, the State's manufacturing output in the 1984-to-1986 period had again achieved its 1973-to-1974 level and output continued to rise from 1987 to 1989. **Essentially over the long run, output has increased while employment has declined in New Jersey.** This discrepancy between output and employment is similar to the trends observed nationally.

Graph 1 shows inflation-adjusted value added data for manufacturing. (Value added represents the value of shipments minus the costs of purchased intermediate materials, summed over each stage of the production process. Included primarily are returns to labor and capital. To a lesser extent, capital recovery, profits, interest, taxes, and the purchase of business services are also included.) Value added data are released every five years in the Census Bureau's *Census of Manufactures* and in intervening years as part of the *Annual Survey of Manufactures*.

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* Research assistance provided by Frank Ferdetta.

Estimation of Manufacturing Output

As mentioned, a major problem in evaluating an industry sector such as manufacturing on the basis of output is the lack of timely data. The last *Annual Survey of Manufactures* published data are for 1986. Other output data, such as gross state product data, also are not available below the national level after 1986.

One solution for the lack of up-to-date, state-level output data is to estimate output by assuming that only capital and labor are factors of production and by using approximations for these factors for the period for which there are no historical value added data. Person hours worked in manufacturing can be used as a proxy for labor (L) and KiloWatt-Hours of electricity (KWH) purchased by manufacturers can be used as a proxy for capital (k).

The focus of this article is on Real Value Added (RVA) as a measure of manufacturing output. Therefore, a value added index is constructed by estimating value added based on the labor and capital inputs described above and developing an index number based on the value added estimates. The value added index is constructed by assuming an economy that uses two factors of production and a production method that is characterized by constant returns to scale, i.e., a linear relation between inputs and output. For calculation of the index and more technical details on the methodology, see the appendix.

Industrial electric power sales (*New Jersey Economic Indicators* series 21) were used as a proxy for capital usage (k) by manufacturing firms. Hours worked by production workers (*New Jersey Economic Indicators* series 15) were used in estimating monthly hours worked by all manufacturing employees (see appendix for details).

Extrapolation of the New Jersey Manufacturing Index

In addition to the level of factor inputs, productivity growth of the factors of production plays a major role in determining industry sector output. Fast productivity growth in the manufacturing sector explains this sector's strong output performance. In the extrapolation step, the share and productivity factors are projected so that RVA during the extrapolation period can be determined. Over this post-1986 period of the index, the share factors are held constant at their most recent value from the interpolation period. This is a relatively minor assumption.

The assumption concerning the productivity factors is potentially more powerful in its effect on the output indicator. Whether one chooses to keep the productivity factors for labor and capital constant or to vary them results in significantly different output index trends as shown in Graph 2. The index based on variable productivity continues its growth beyond 1986, while the index based on constant productivity is basically flat (until 1990). Because long-term manufacturing productivity in New Jersey has steadily increased, we decided that varying productivity of the output index is more realistic. In fact, manufacturing productivity measured in terms of real gross state product per employee increased by 3.9% per year in the Garden State between 1979 and 1986.[2]

Besides the index based on constant productivity, alternative New Jersey manufacturing indexes--based on three different variable productivity extrapolations--were developed. The purpose of developing three indexes is to determine whether the resulting trends are sensitive to different variable productivity assumptions. The three New Jersey productivity extrapolation assumptions are (1) productivity beyond 1986 based on U.S. productivity from 1979 to 1986, (2) productivity based on New Jersey productivity from 1979 to 1986, and (3) productivity based on New Jersey's experience from 1969 to 1986.

The output index based on New Jersey 1979-to-1986 productivity was selected as preferred because:

- Except for the assumption of no productivity growth, the indexes are not sensitive to the different variable productivity assumptions. Also, an index based on only New Jersey data is easier to interpret because the number of inputs into the index construction is kept to a minimum by excluding U.S. productivity.
- The index on the New Jersey 1979-to-1986 productivity experience is preferred above the one based on the 1969-to-1986 period be-

cause the latter index does not give sufficient weight to the 1980s trend of accelerated lay-offs and cost cutting in New Jersey manufacturing. As evidenced by the simultaneous occurrence of the sharp employment drop and output growth, manufacturing has been extensively restructured in the 1980s. Restructuring has apparently increased labor productivity in the State's manufacturing sector. (Manufacturing restructuring has probably taken place by increased capital/labor ratios and by the disappearance of labor-intensive, outdated production processes and of labor intensive types of products in which New Jersey firms can no longer compete.)

- The Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank also uses 1979-to-1986 data to extrapolate their index. Choosing the same period increases the comparability of the New Jersey index with Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank's index, which covers manufacturing activity in Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

After interpolation and extrapolation of monthly RVA values, these resulting output values are simply converted into the New Jersey manufacturing index.

Trends in New Jersey's Manufacturing Index

The New Jersey index trend can be compared with the national manufacturing index (developed by Federal Reserve System) and with the Mid-Atlantic manufacturing index (developed by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank).

The New Jersey manufacturing index shows that output was relatively stable from 1979 to 1982, despite the 1980 and 1981-to-1982 recessions, increased rapidly in 1983 and 1984 and has grown at a more moderate rate since 1985. This trend in New Jersey production differs substantially from the U.S. and Mid-Atlantic trends during the early 1980s when the State's manufacturing output was less affected by the cyclical forces of the back-to-back recessions. Also, **New Jersey's output benefitted less from the post-1982 economic recovery than national manufacturing but increased more than Mid-Atlantic manufacturing** (Graph 3).

The employment trends and the output trend of the New Jersey manufacturing sector are more similar--and behave cyclically in about the same way--in the 1973-to-1979 period than in subsequent years. From the severe 1982 recession to the present, employment and output trends have followed clearly diverse paths. See Graphs 1 and 4. Graph 1 shows that total manufacturing employment continued to decline at essentially a steady pace. On the other hand, manufacturing output as measured by the New Jersey index increased steadily from 1982 through 1989. (Since March of 1990, the index has registered three consecutive declines and one rather large increase in June.)

Durable and Nondurable Manufacturing Industries: A closer look into the trends of New Jersey's durable and nondurable manufacturing sectors helps to identify their behavior during the business cycle and their underlying patterns over the long term. As can be seen from Graph 4, the durable goods component is more impacted by the business cycle, as would be expected, than the nondurable component of manufacturing. New Jersey's nondurable manufacturing, on the other hand, more closely parallels the underlying or secular trend of overall manufacturing employment, namely a long-term or secular decline for which the end is not yet in sight. The decline in nondurable manufacturing employment is less severe than overall factory employment, but it is a steady decline nonetheless. This decline in employment is in vivid contrast to the (equally long-term) increasing trend in manufacturing production in the Garden State.

Manufacturing Output Shares and Indexes in State and Nation: Output or real value added by New Jersey's manufacturing sector was $40.6 billion in 1986. Value added, however, is a measurement which is applicable to and only available for the State's manufacturing sector. Gross State Product (GSP) data, published by the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis, provide the estimates of output by industry sector which are needed to analyze manufacturing's contribution to total output over time. According to these GSP data, manufacturing comprised 22.3% of nonfarm total output in the State, which is slightly below the 22.6% proportion of manufacturing in the nation in 1986.

Despite growth in output in absolute terms (whether measured in value added or GSP), **New Jersey manufacturing as a share of overall GSP has declined steadily.** Table 1 shows that inflation-adjusted GSP for the State increased by 61% from 1963 to 1986, but its share fell from 27.8% to 22.3%. In other words, output of the other sectors

Table 1

Manufacturing Output Shares in New Jersey and U.S. (1982 dollars)

	(Manufacturing GSP/ nonfarm GSP)		Percent Change in Manufacturing GSP	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
1963	27.8%	22.1%		
1972	27.3	22.4		
1979	25.9	22.7		
1986	22.3	22.6		
1963-79			42%	75%
1979-86			13	17
1963-86			61	104

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *"Gross State Product by Industry, 1963-86"* in***Survey of Current Business***, May 1988.

Table 2

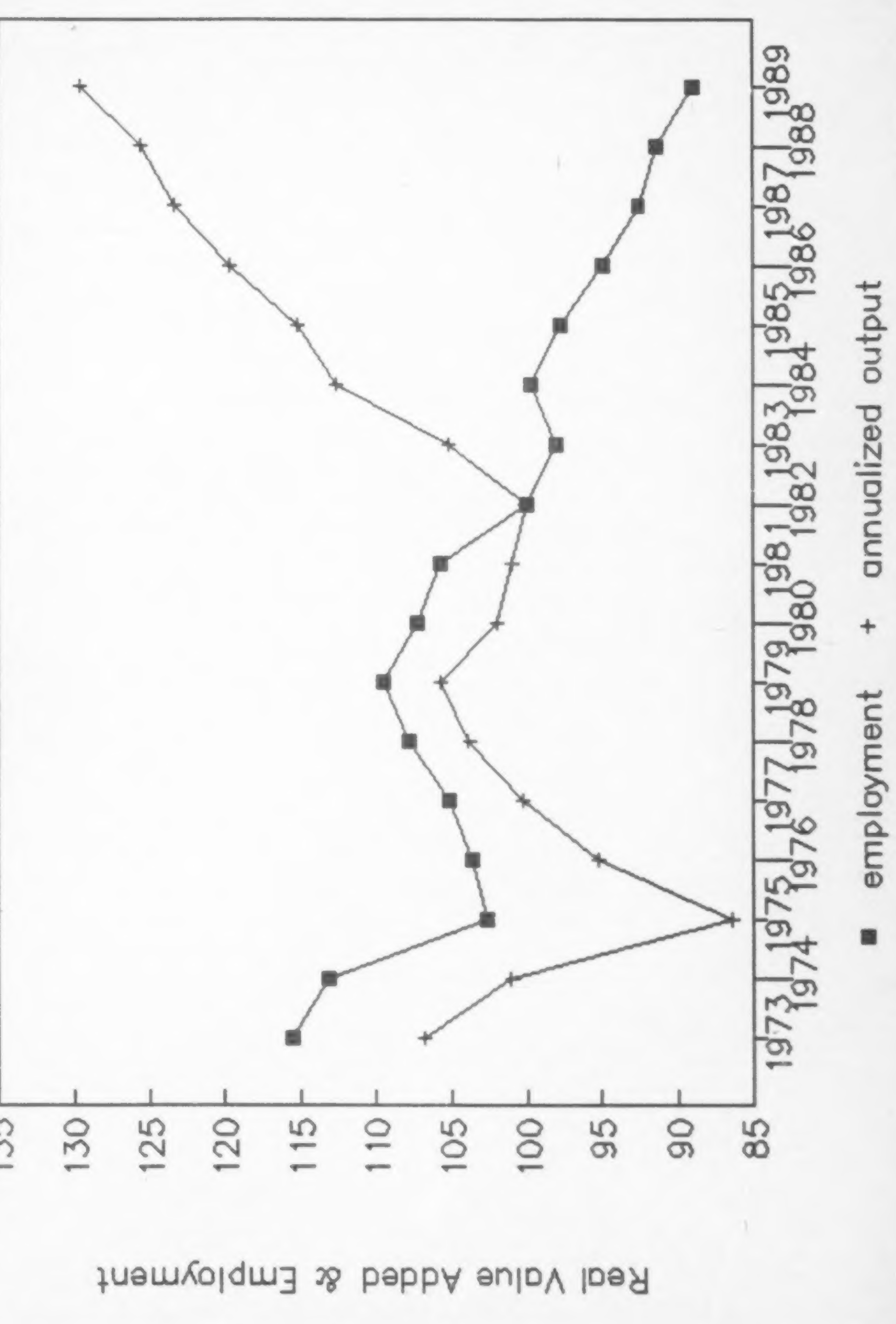
New Jersey Manufacturing Output and Indexes

		Output Index (base year 1982)		
Year	New Jersey Real Value Added (millions)	New Jersey	Mid-Atlantic	United States
1973	$36,314.5	106.8	N.A.	N.A.
1974	34,330.1	101.0	N.A.	N.A.
1975	29,398.8	86.5	N.A.	N.A.
1976	32,329.6	95.1	N.A.	N.A.
1977	34,052.9	100.2	N.A.	N.A.
1978	35,258.1	103.7	N.A.	N.A.
1979	36,101.2	106.2	109.8	105.6
1980	34,767.9	102.3	105.7	102.9
1981	34,395.9	101.2	106.2	104.8
1982	33,987.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983	35,717.4	105.1	104.4	105.6
1984	38,298.0	112.7	112.8	116.5
1985	39,133.3	115.1	114.1	119.6
1986	40,638.4	119.6	114.3	123.1
1987	41,899.0	123.3	115.9	130.5
1988	43,125.1	126.9	120.1	138.1
1989	44,375.7	130.6	121.9	142.2
June 1990	43,526.2	128.1	121.4	144.5

N.A. - Not Available

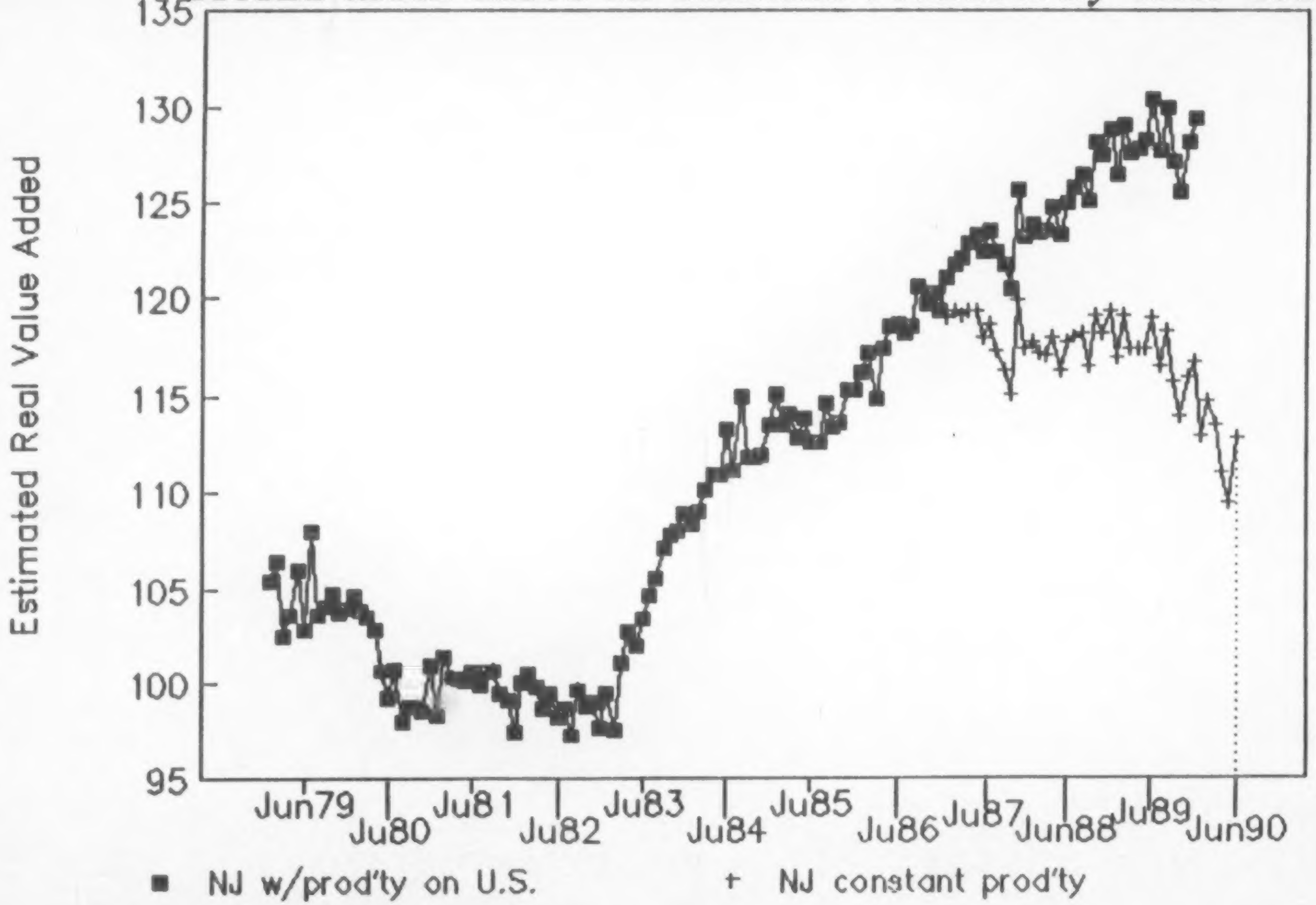
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, ***Annual Survey of Manufactures***: value added.U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: implicit price deflator. Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank: Mid-Atlantic Index. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, ***Federal Reserve Bulletin***, Table 2.13: U.S. index.

Graph 1
Employment and Output Indexes--New Jersey Manufacturing
(base year 1982)



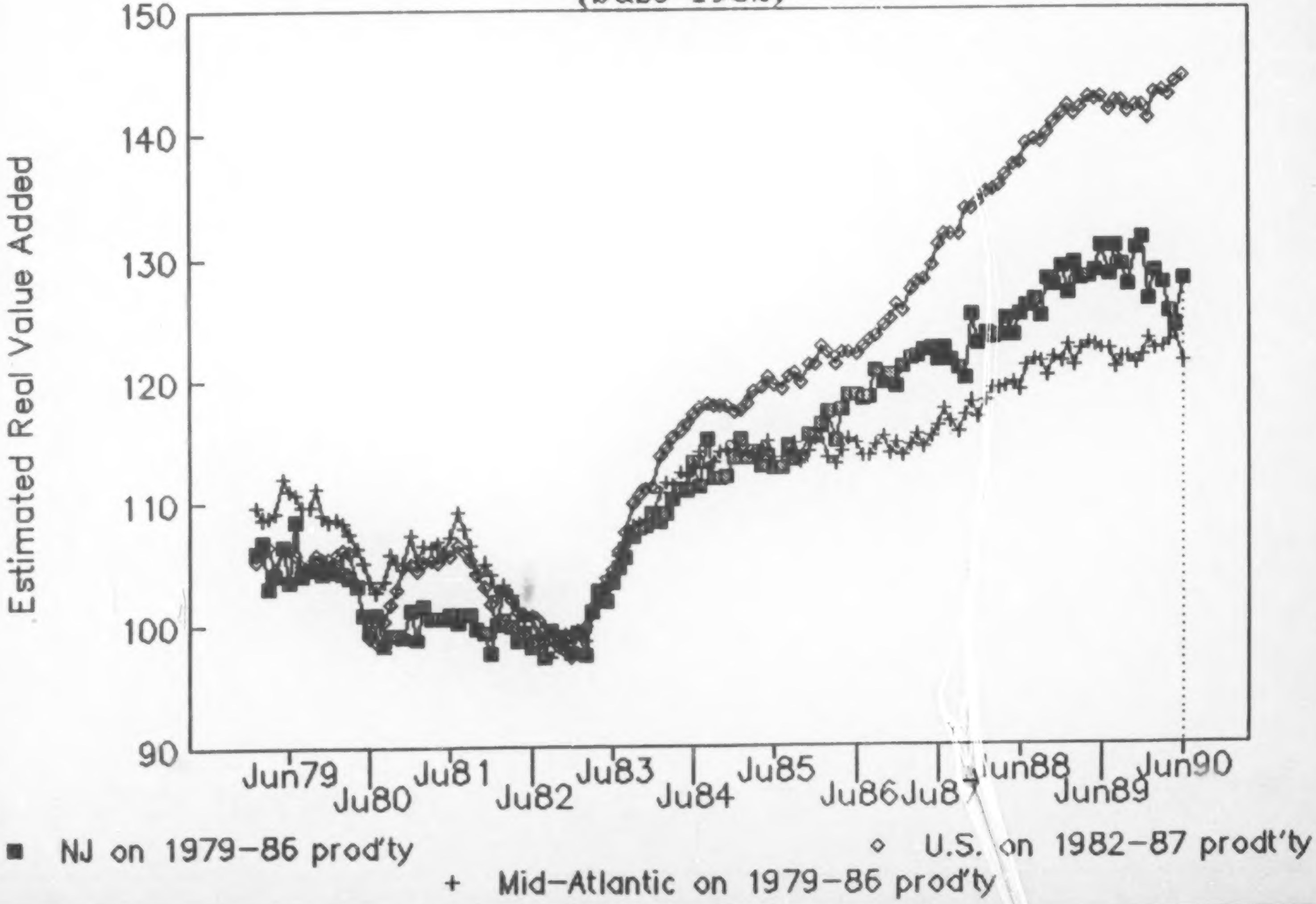
Graph 2

NJ Mfg Index. First Index: NJ Productivity is Based on US Productivity. Second Index Based on Constant Productivity after 1986.

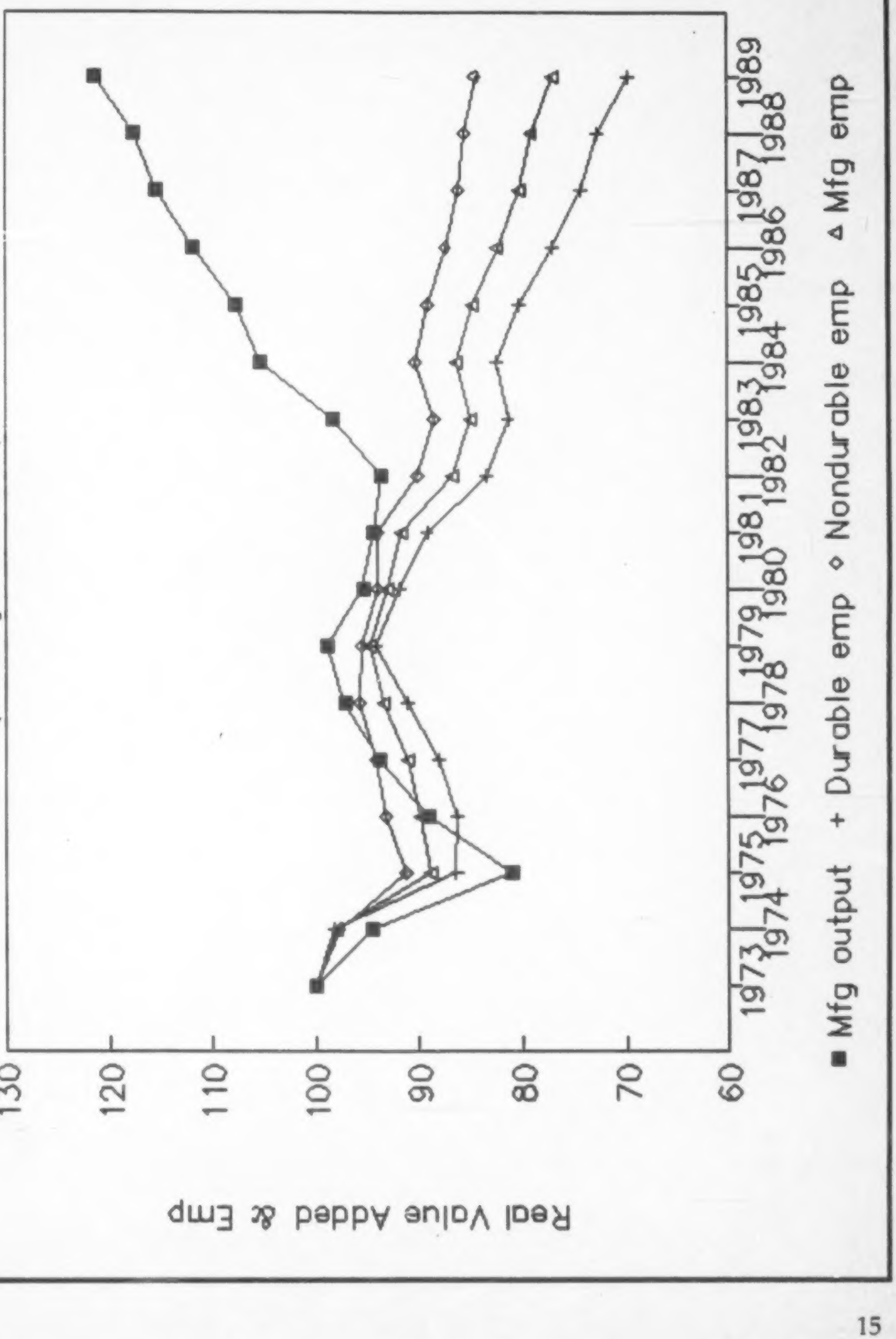


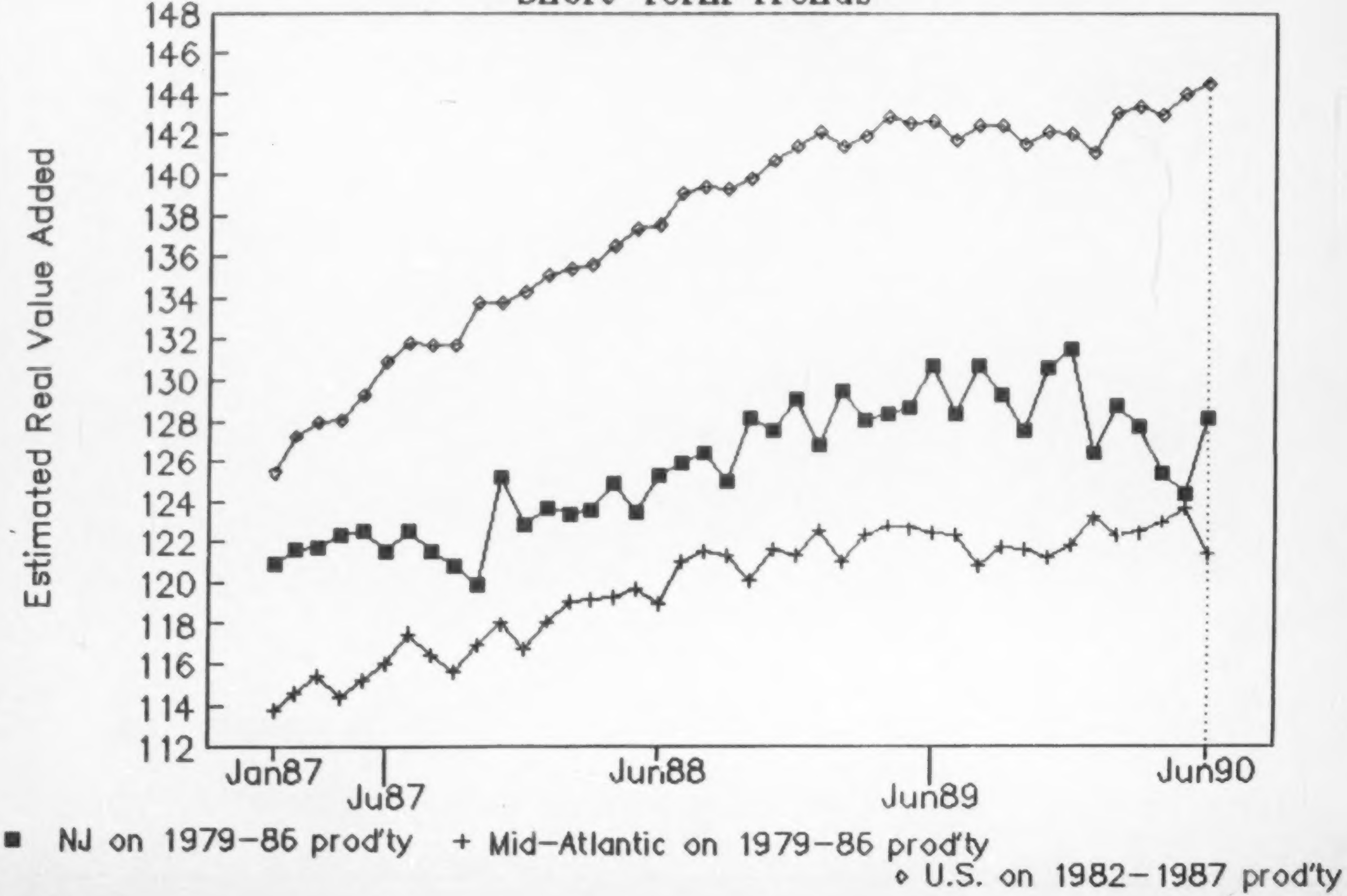
Note: 1986 is actual data in all indexes.

Graph 3
Monthly Mfg Index: NJ, Mid-Atlantic & US
(base 1982)



Graph 4
Output and Employment Indexes--New Jersey Manufacturing
(base year 1973)





Graph 5

Monthly Mfg Index: NJ, Mid-Atlantic & U.S.
Short-Term Trends

of the New Jersey economy has grown much faster than manufacturing. However, **the steady and noticeable drop in the New Jersey manufacturing share of GSP is in contrast to the basically stable manufacturing share nationwide**. Due to this declining New Jersey share, instead of having a significantly higher manufacturing output share than the nation as in 1963 (27.8% compared with 22.1%), New Jersey had a manufacturing share very similar to the nation's in 1986.

Real value added is the output measure used for the indexes for New Jersey, Mid-Atlantic and the U.S. in Table 2 and Graph 3.

New Jersey's real value added in manufacturing climbed from $36.1 billion in pre-recession 1979 to $40.6 billion in 1986. Using the extrapolation feature of the New Jersey index, the June 1990 value added is estimated at $43.5 billion which corresponds to an index value of 128.1.

The index values for New Jersey, the Mid-Atlantic region and the U.S. were all in relative close proximity between 1979 and 1985 and in particular from 1981 to 1983. The national output index has outperformed the New Jersey and the Mid-Atlantic indexes since 1983. See Table 2 and Graph 3.

Factory output in New Jersey has grown faster than in the Mid-Atlantic region since 1985. The State's manufacturing output--as measured by the index--has grown somewhat faster than in the Mid-Atlantic region from 1985 to December 1989. Since then, the New Jersey index advanced slower and, as mentioned, has been declining from March to May of this year. In June 1990, the Garden State index climbed and gained back a substantial portion of its previous 3-month decline. Overall, growth rates in New Jersey manufacturing output have been closer to those in the Mid-Atlantic region than to the more rapid growth rates nationally (Graph 3).

Besides a dip in the New Jersey index in 1985, the output index, overall, has increased at a steady and moderate rate until 1990. Since about mid-year 1986, New Jersey's output has performed better than the Mid-Atlantic output, but has continued to grow more slowly than national factory output. **It is evident that the recovery in manufacturing production has been less robust** and less complete **in New Jersey** and the Mid-Atlantic region **than in the nation**. From October 1988 until June of this year, the New Jersey index hovered around the 128 level. This trend was temporarily interrupted by the March-to-May decline.

From March to May 1990, the New Jersey and the Mid-Atlantic index converged due to a decline in New Jersey's output which started in March (Graph 5). Therefore, employment and output were declining in the State's manufacturing sector for three consecutive months, followed by a June increase in output. At the same time, Mid-Atlantic output increased from March to May 1990 and declined in June. As a result, the latest data, for June, show the New Jersey and the Middle Atlantic output trends diverge.

Data Limitations: There are certain caveats and data limitations with which the reader should be familiar. There is a four-month lag between the month for which the index is reported and the date on which the index is available due to the delayed release of the power sales data. Other factors that could affect the quality of the index are changes in manufacturing productivity (extrapolated productivity would not be changed immediately) or radical changes in the energy-efficiency of electrical machinery. In these cases, the estimated index values would be off target. Finally, the user should not treat small month-to-month changes as being precise or always significant measurements.

Summary and Conclusions

1. An index was developed to measure manufacturing output in New Jersey. **This New Jersey index is an additional indicator to help monitor the health of the manufacturing sector and complements employment statistics** and other available indicators for monitoring the performance of a regional or state economy.
2. Manufacturing output, has increased moderately despite long-run employment declines in both the State and nation. Strong productivity growth in New Jersey's manufacturing accounts for the sector's relatively robust output performance since 1982, which experienced only short-run declines such as from July to October 1987 and from March to May 1990.
3. The output index is sensitive to the underlying productivity assumptions. Assuming a constant rate of productivity growth (which is an input into the index) affects the index significantly (and is unrealistic), while extrapolating productivity from dif-

ferent time periods results in basically similar New Jersey output indexes.

4. Although overall manufacturing output has remained relatively stable, New Jersey's output index and real value added declined substantially during the 1973-to-1975 and the 1979-to-1982 recessionary periods.
5. The cyclical troughs of the output index are explained better by the trend in durable goods than in nondurable goods. Also, the nondurable manufacturing sector has performed better than the durable sector since 1982.
6. Between mid-year 1986 and January 1990, New Jersey's output has performed better than the Mid-Atlantic output, but has grown slower than the national factory output index.
7. From March to May of this year, New Jersey's output has declined for three consecutive months. Employment declines in manufacturing combined with output declines, such as which occurred between March and May of 1990, should be watched carefully. Fortunately, the June data show a partial recovery in factory production. Still, one-month changes in the index should be interpreted with extreme caution.
8. New Jersey employment data, analyzed by themselves, indicate that deindustrialization (in terms of losing a significant portion of manufacturing activity and becoming increasingly dependent on service-producing jobs) has taken place in full force. However, output data show that manufacturing has overall held its own in the long run.

Appendix

Methodology

The methodology employed in the calculation of the New Jersey production index is similar to the one adopted by the Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, and Richmond. One exception is that the New Jersey index is directly calculated for overall manufacturing (as done by Anderson in the Pennsylvania State University index), while the Federal Reserve Bank technique calculates a separate index for each manufacturing industry and then a composite index for overall manufacturing.

After assuming that only labor and capital are used in producing products, that returns to scale are constant, that New Jersey manufacturers operate under perfect competition, and that factors of production (L and k) will be paid at a rate equal to their marginal productivities, we can convert the production function and arrive at: (1) $RVA=(Ls)(Lp)L + (ks)(kp)k$.

Where Ls = the total wage bill divided by RVA; it represents the share of output accounted for by labor.

Lp = RVA/L or labor's productivity expressed as RVA per hour worked.

L = total hours worked by all employees in manufacturing.

ks = $(1- Ls)/RVA$ representing capital's share of RVA. By assuming only two production factors, we can assume that whatever is not produced by L, is produced by k. Therefore, capital's share of output = 1 minus labor's share of output.

kp = RVA/k or the productivity of capital.

k = electricity sold to industrial customers (KWH).

The (national) implicit price deflator was used to deflate value added and wage data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Industrial electric power sales (***New Jersey Economic Indicators*** series 21) were used for K. This series is a proxy for capital usage by New Jersey's manufacturing and power sales have been found to be an adequate measure by various Federal Reserve Banks.[1]

A modification is required in the estimation of L. The U.S. Census Bureau reports hours worked by production workers while hours by all manufacturing workers are needed to estimate RVA. The ***Annual Survey of Manufactures*** reports total workers as well as production workers. Total hours by all manufacturing workers are calculated by multiplying production hours by the ratio of total workers over production workers.

Construction of the Manufacturing Activity Index

The method involved in the generation of equation (1) relies on annual estimates of RVA using U.S. Census Bureau data and annual data on industrial power sales. In the next phase, state-level RVA is measured on a monthly basis. This monthly estimation phase consists of two steps. One step using solely past data and one step covering a more recent period for which there are no U.S. Census Bureau data available yet.

The first step may be called the "interpolation process." Interpolation utilizes historical data and involves the derivation of RVA based upon annual trends in several variables in equation (1). In other words, up to this stage, annual RVA can be computed using primarily U.S. Census Bureau data. This step involves the stringing of monthly RVA values between annual values using monthly values for the inputs of labor (L) and kilowatt-hours of electricity sold to industrial users (K).

Different methods in determining the monthly share and productivity factors are possible. Potential approaches include holding these variables constant from month to month at their Census-driven annual readings or allowing them to grow at an average monthly rate. The latter was chosen for the New Jersey output index because it results in a smoother and somewhat more realistic output index.

Not only the New Jersey Department of Labor, but also the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and Anderson[3] interpolate monthly values for the productivity factors. The annual productivity values are assumed to be for July. Monthly interpolations are made with increments that equal one-twelfth of the July to July change for the factors. A benefit of this methodology, relative to holding the productivity variables constant, is that monthly changes in output index, from December to January as the year changes, are much smoother. The integrity of the index turning points is also preserved by the use of truly monthly input values for L and K (in the monthly version of equation l).

Industrial electric power sales are available by month--as noted above--as ***New Jersey Economic Indicators*** series 21. The 1973-to-1990 data were seasonally adjusted using the X11 procedure. These data are the K in equation (1).

Weekly person-hours worked by production workers (PH) is usable in calculating L. This is series 15 in the ***New Jersey Economic Indicators***. Again, seasonally adjusted data are used as input into the index. As was done with the annual ASM data, production hours are converted into hours worked by all employees using ratio R. The resulting data still consist of the number of hours worked during the manufacturing work week of a given month. An inflating factor W is calculated to translate weekly into monthly hours worked.

The second step is called the "extrapolation process." It pertains to that portion of the index for which there is no annual data from the U.S. Census Bureau for the "forecast" portion of the index (see Extrapolation section).

Endnotes

[1] Thomas P. Hamer, *"A New Regional Economic Indicator: The Mid-Atlantic Manufacturing Index"* in ***Business Review***, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Feb. 1989, pp.3-14.

Other Federal Reserve Banks that developed a manufacturing index are: Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for the Fifth District, Bank of Cleveland for Ohio, Bank of Chicago for the Midwest, Bank of Dallas for Texas, Bank of Boston for New England, and Bank of San Francisco for the Twelfth District.

[2] Shirly A. Goetz, Jan J. DeJong and Robert G. Vaden, *"Real Gross State Product: Productivity in New Jersey"* in ***New Jersey Economic Indicators***, March 1989, Table 2.

[3] William D. Anderson, ***The Pennsylvania Manufacturing Activity Index***, Study No. 5, Center for Regional Business Analysis, Pennsylvania State University, April 1989.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures), an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1972-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Division of Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1989 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1989 benchmarks and reflect the 1987 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1989 benchmarks and reflect the 1987 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks: Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and is, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits** published by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance (UI) coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular State UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI program only) as a percent of covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the Regular State UI program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three-percent sample of all claimants under the Regular State UI program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,858	3,986	4,015	3,994
Feb	3,912	3,964	4,014	4,029
Mar	3,959	3,963	3,974	4,034
Apr	3,966	3,974	3,967	4,002
May	4,024	3,951	3,945	4,012
Jun	3,988	3,969	3,964	4,037
Jul	3,963	3,982	3,964	4,073
Aug	3,996	3,985	3,974	4,066
Sep	3,933	3,976	3,992	4,083
Oct	4,021	3,959	4,021	4,126
Nov	3,996	3,969	4,034	4,073
Dec	3,979	4,019	4,006	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

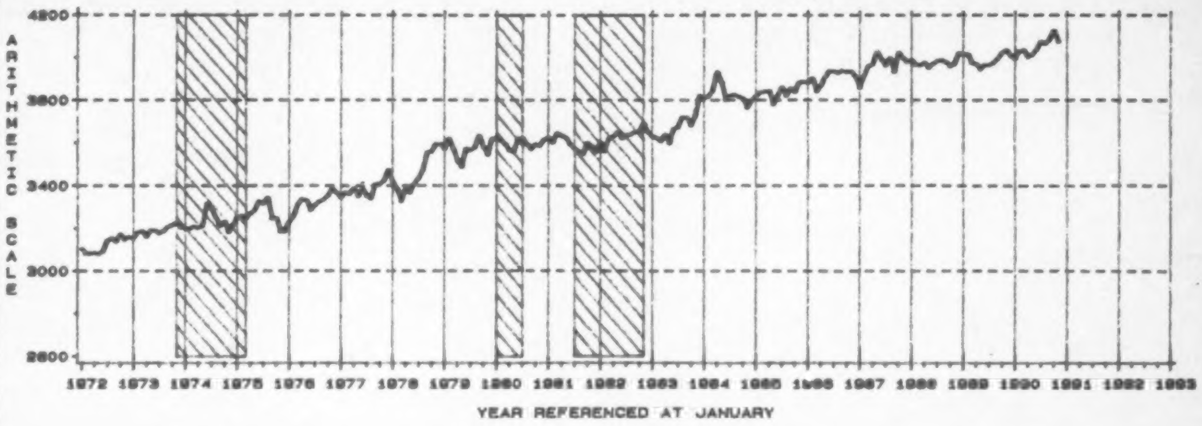
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,710	3,833	3,858	3,810
Feb	3,745	3,826	3,854	3,848
Mar	3,805	3,802	3,853	3,844
Apr	3,800	3,830	3,807	3,805
May	3,853	3,797	3,816	3,820
Jun	3,820	3,821	3,799	3,845
Jul	3,801	3,833	3,799	3,879
Aug	3,830	3,834	3,798	3,872
Sep	3,765	3,830	3,812	3,870
Oct	3,870	3,818	3,828	3,901
Nov	3,853	3,817	3,834	3,851
Dec	3,825	3,849	3,857	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

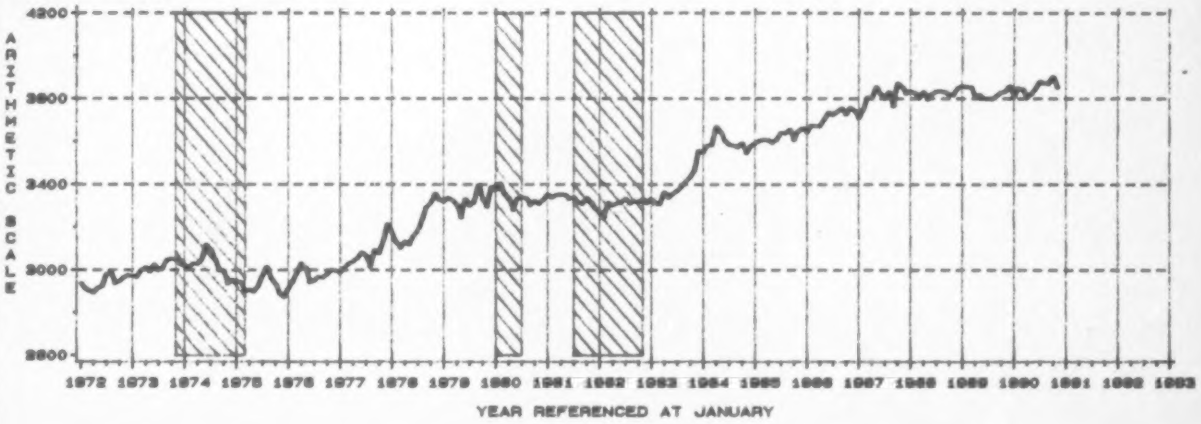
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	148	153	157	184
Feb	167	138	160	181
Mar	154	161	121	190
Apr	166	144	160	197
May	171	154	129	192
Jun	168	148	165	192
Jul	162	149	165	194
Aug	166	151	176	194
Sep	168	146	180	213
Oct	151	141	193	225
Nov	143	152	200	222
Dec	154	170	149	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

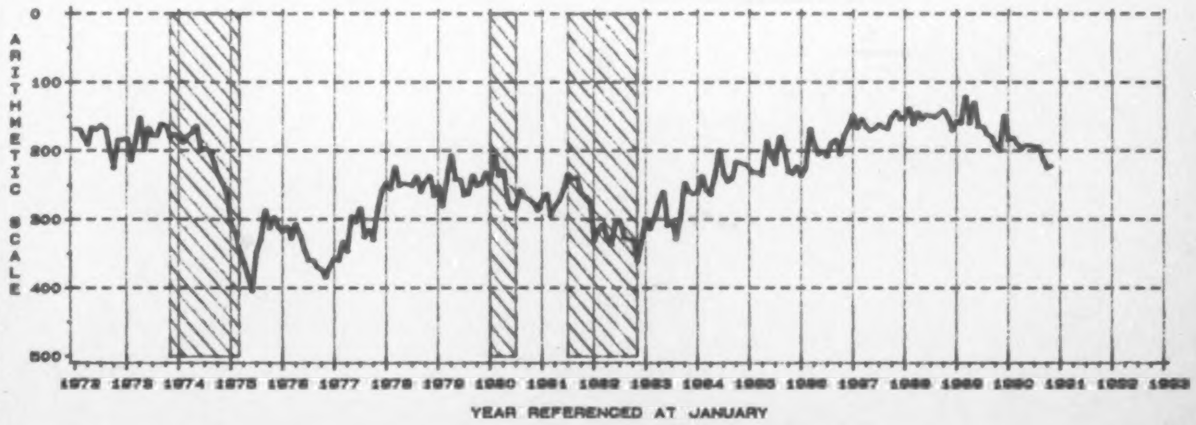


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	64.5	66.2	66.5	66.2
Feb	65.4	65.8	66.5	66.8
Mar	66.1	65.8	65.9	66.9
Apr	66.2	65.9	65.8	66.4
May	67.1	65.5	65.4	66.6
Jun	66.4	65.8	65.7	67.0
Jul	66.0	66.0	65.7	67.6
Aug	66.5	66.0	65.9	67.5
Sep	65.4	65.9	66.2	67.7
Oct	66.9	65.6	66.7	68.5
Nov	66.4	65.8	66.9	67.6
Dec	66.1	66.6	66.4	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

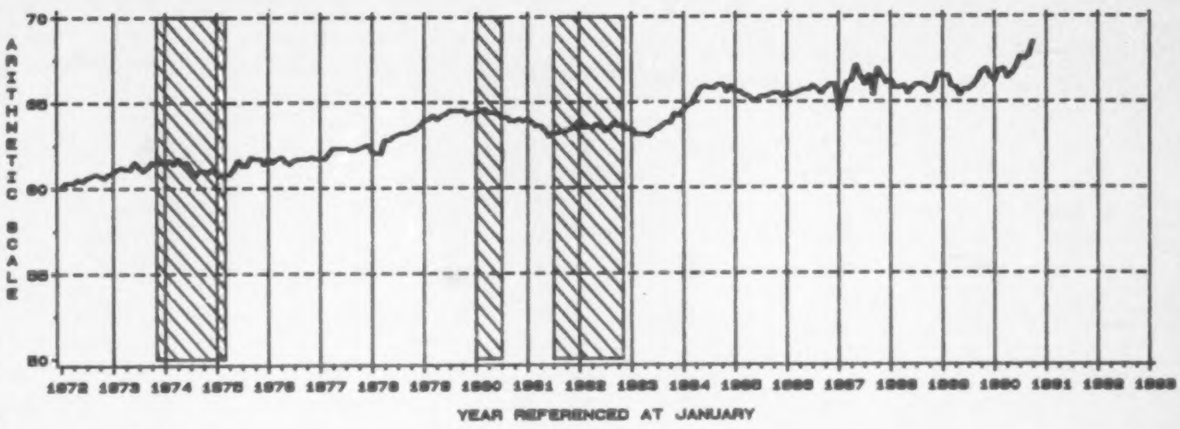
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	62.0	63.7	63.9	63.2
Feb	62.6	63.5	63.9	63.8
Mar	63.5	63.1	63.9	63.8
Apr	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.1
May	64.2	63.0	63.3	63.4
Jun	63.6	63.3	63.0	63.8
Jul	63.3	63.5	63.0	64.3
Aug	63.7	63.5	63.0	64.2
Sep	62.6	63.5	63.2	64.2
Oct	64.3	63.3	63.5	64.7
Nov	64.0	63.2	63.6	63.9
Dec	63.5	63.8	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

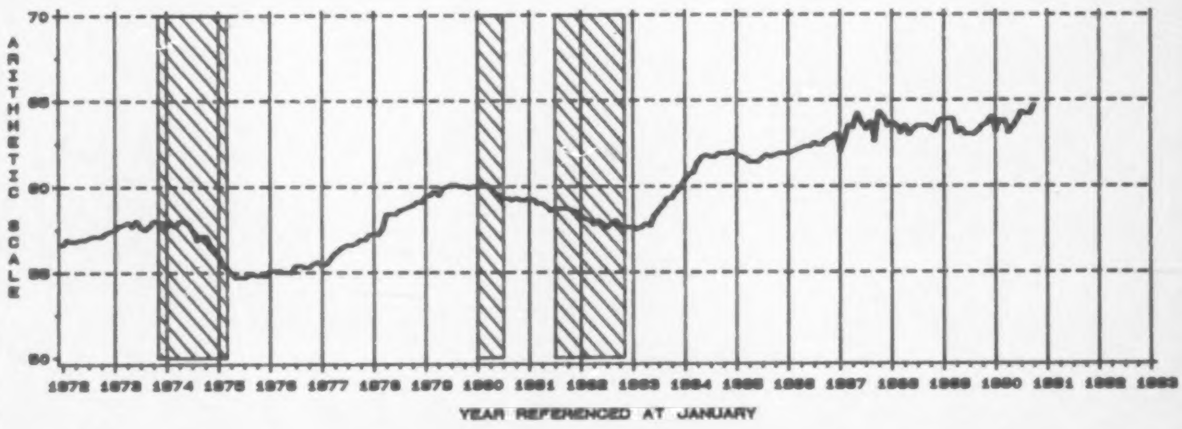
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.6
Feb	4.3	3.5	4.0	4.5
Mar	3.9	4.1	3.0	4.7
Apr	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.9
May	4.2	3.9	3.3	4.8
Jun	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.8
Jul	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.8
Aug	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.8
Sep	4.3	3.7	4.5	5.2
Oct	3.8	3.6	4.8	5.5
Nov	3.6	3.8	5.0	5.5
Dec	3.9	4.2	3.7	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

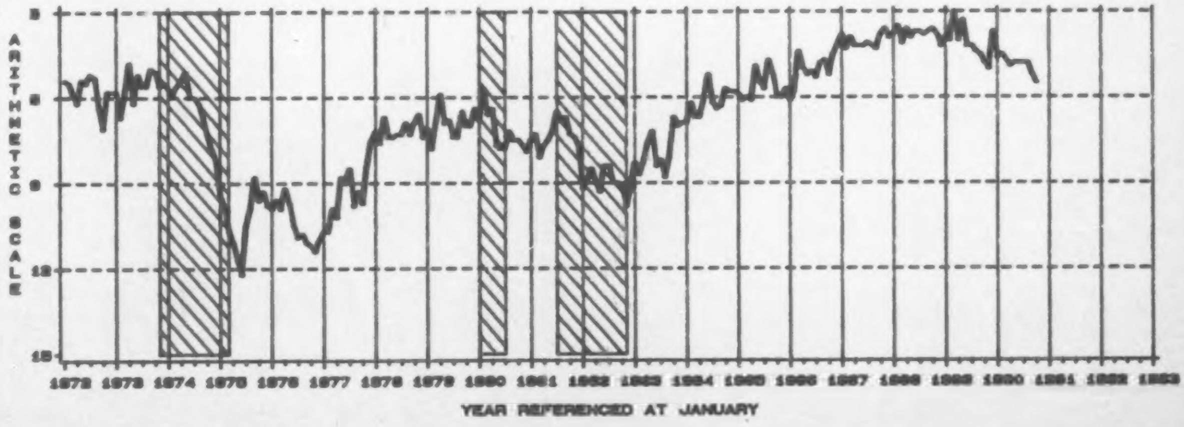


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3483.5	3551.0	3544.2	3614.1	3638.2	3710.4	3661.6	3733.9
Feb	3479.1	3552.1	3554.7	3629.8	3646.0	3722.4	3664.3	3740.6
Mar	3517.3	3563.0	3594.1	3640.6	3675.1	3721.7	3686.5	3732.7
Apr	3554.5	3568.2	3632.0	3646.7	3685.8	3700.5	3711.8	3726.2
May	3574.4	3571.7	3650.9	3649.9	3704.3	3704.0	3734.5	3734.5
Jun	3626.4	3576.5	3709.5	3657.6	3760.9	3708.0	3779.2	3725.8
Jul	3629.3	3583.2	3708.9	3662.6	3741.8	3695.7	3754.3	3707.7
Aug	3624.2	3587.7	3704.4	3667.6	3725.4	3689.3	3743.1	3707.9
Sep	3599.3	3593.3	3683.8	3676.8	3719.1	3713.1	3715.4R	3710.7R
Oct	3622.1	3605.6	3690.8	3673.7	3724.7	3709.4	3713.9	3699.4
Nov	3630.8	3606.6	3713.9	3691.6	3741.3	3720.7		
Dec	3638.7	3617.2	3727.3	3702.7	3754.9	3731.2		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

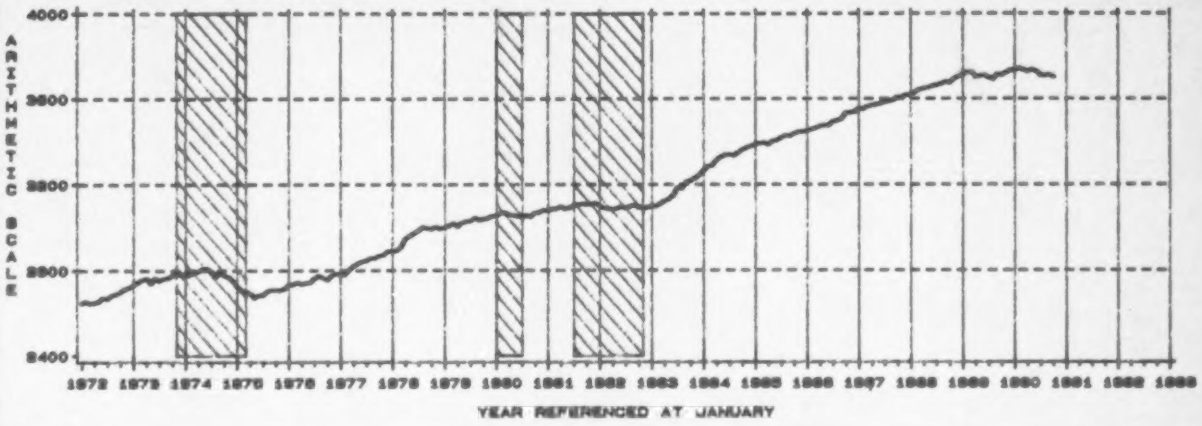
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2946.9	3011.4	3003.9	3070.1	3083.5	3151.7	3100.8	3169.1
Feb	2937.3	3012.7	3007.0	3084.2	3083.6	3162.1	3094.9	3173.2
Mar	2969.6	3021.6	3040.2	3092.8	3110.4	3163.3	3114.6	3167.1
Apr	3004.3	3024.7	3076.1	3097.7	3121.2	3143.1	3136.2	3157.8
May	3028.6	3029.6	3097.7	3100.4	3141.4	3145.0	3155.7	3159.6
Jun	3079.0	3035.7	3152.8	3107.6	3195.5	3149.4	3198.6	3152.0
Jul	3093.3	3041.8	3165.5	3113.0	3193.6	3140.8	3191.1	3137.8
Aug	3094.2	3047.2	3166.3	3118.4	3183.1	3135.4	3189.9	3142.7
Sep	3074.9	3053.4	3144.2	3121.3	3175.7	3153.4	3163.6R	3142.3R
Oct	3079.5	3062.5	3135.6	3118.4	3163.2	3147.7	3145.7	3131.1
Nov	3081.3	3062.7	3151.2	3134.8	3174.4	3159.6		
Dec	3088.8	3072.8	3163.3	3144.7	3186.7	3168.9		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

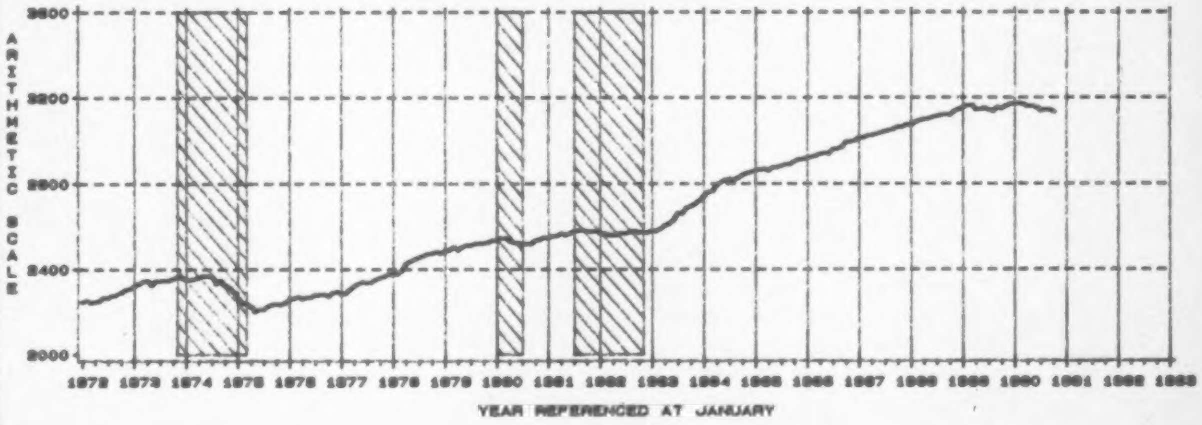
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	536.6	539.6	540.3	544.0	554.7	558.6	560.8	564.8
Feb	541.8	539.3	547.7	545.6	562.4	560.3	569.4	567.4
Mar	547.7	541.5	553.9	547.8	564.7	558.4	571.9	565.6
Apr	550.2	543.5	555.9	549.0	564.6	557.4	575.7	568.5
May	545.8	542.1	553.2	549.5	562.9	559.0	578.8	574.9
Jun	547.4	540.8	556.7	550.1	565.4	558.6	580.6	573.8
Jul	536.0	541.4	543.4	549.6	548.2	554.9	563.2	569.9
Aug	530.0	540.5	538.1	549.3	542.3	553.9	553.2	565.2
Sep	524.4	539.8	539.6	555.6	543.4	559.7	551.8R	568.4R
Oct	542.6	543.0	555.2	555.3	561.5	561.7	568.2	568.3
Nov	549.5	543.9	562.7	556.8	566.9	561.1		
Dec	549.9	544.4	564.0	558.0	568.2	562.3		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

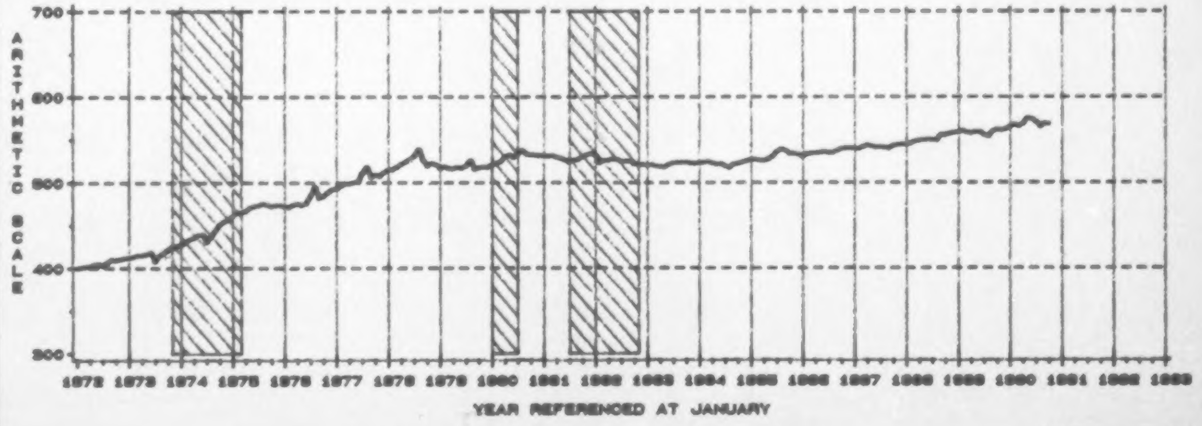


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	674.5	682.8	657.9	666.0	651.0	658.9	640.0	647.9
Feb	677.0	682.8	663.3	668.9	652.5	658.0	640.8	646.4
Mar	679.9	682.0	665.5	667.3	656.3	658.0	640.1	641.8
Apr	675.2	677.6	666.6	669.5	651.8	654.8	639.1	642.0
May	676.6	676.7	668.2	668.6	653.3	653.9	639.9	640.5
Jun	680.6	675.1	674.1	668.9	657.0	652.0	640.8	635.7
Jul	673.1	674.5	664.9	666.4	650.3	651.8	629.4	630.7
Aug	674.8	672.0	667.8	665.2	655.3	652.8	633.9	631.7
Sep	677.3	671.8	669.7	664.4	657.3	652.1	634.3R	629.4R
Oct	675.0	670.7	667.0	663.0	652.8	649.0	630.9	627.2
Nov	673.0	669.3	666.9	663.3	654.1	650.7		
Dec	667.8	668.6	663.1	663.8	650.4	651.2		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

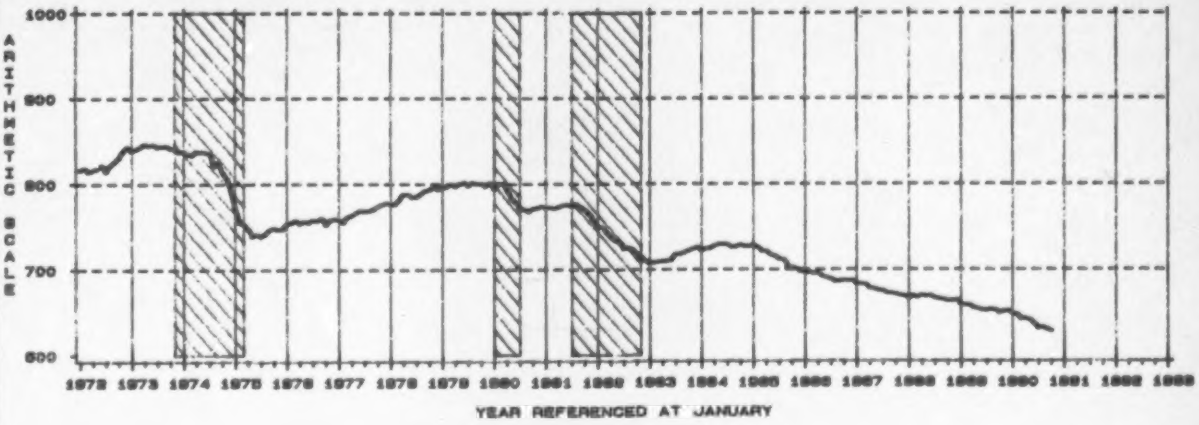
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	149.2	164.6	150.2	165.3	156.3	172.2	149.0	164.1
Feb	141.8	161.9	150.1	170.8	153.1	174.2	145.2	165.1
Mar	149.4	162.8	159.5	173.3	156.1	169.4	148.4	161.0
Apr	158.5	161.5	169.0	172.1	165.1	168.0	155.1	157.9
May	164.1	161.8	173.6	171.6	169.4	167.4	158.3	156.5
Jun	170.7	164.1	178.1	171.0	173.5	166.5	161.9	155.4
Jul	174.2	164.0	181.2	170.8	175.8	165.8	161.5	152.4
Aug	174.8	164.5	181.1	170.5	176.5	166.3	160.5	151.3
Sep	172.9	165.2	179.2	171.1	174.8	166.9	155.5R	148.5R
Oct	175.0	166.8	177.1	169.2	172.6	165.0	152.1	145.5
Nov	172.9	167.1	175.0	169.8	170.2	165.3		
Dec	169.8	168.2	171.7	170.1	166.7	165.2		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

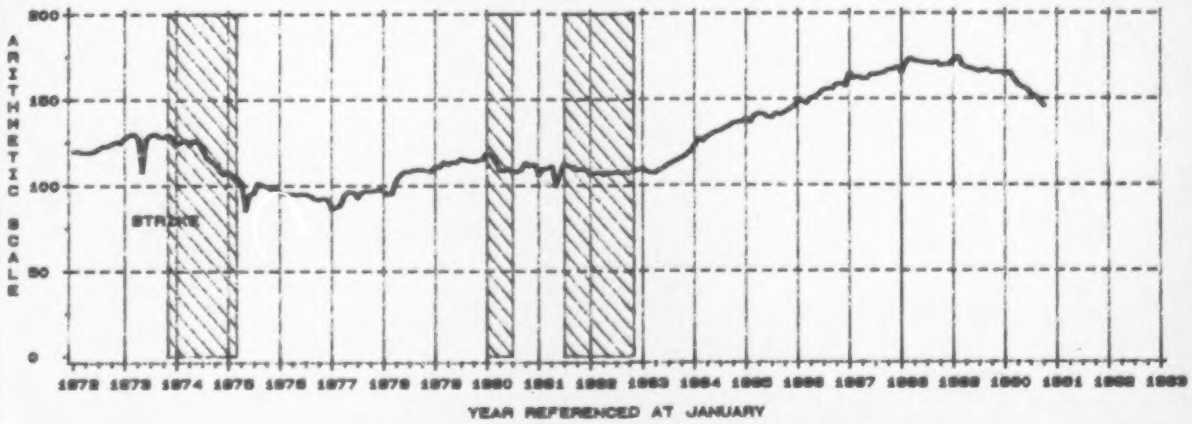
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2121.2	2161.9	2193.6	2236.4	2273.8	2318.0	2309.5	2354.6
Feb	2116.6	2165.9	2191.4	2242.0	2275.6	2327.2	2306.5	2359.0
Mar	2138.2	2174.5	2212.9	2249.7	2295.5	2333.2	2323.7	2361.8
Apr	2168.4	2183.5	2238.1	2253.7	2301.8	2317.7	2339.5	2355.4
May	2185.6	2188.9	2253.4	2257.8	2316.1	2321.2	2354.9	2360.1
Jun	2225.4	2194.3	2298.1	2265.2	2362.4	2328.4	2393.4	2358.5
Jul	2243.5	2200.9	2316.9	2273.4	2364.9	2320.7	2397.7	2352.3
Aug	2242.1	2208.3	2314.9	2280.3	2348.7	2313.8	2393.0	2357.3
Sep	2222.3	2214.1	2292.8	2283.3	2341.0	2332.0	2371.4R	2362.1R
Oct	2227.0	2222.6	2289.1	2283.9	2335.2	2331.2	2360.3	2356.1
Nov	2233.0	2223.9	2306.8	2299.3	2347.6	2341.1		
Dec	2248.8	2233.7	2326.0	2308.4	2367.1	2350.0		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

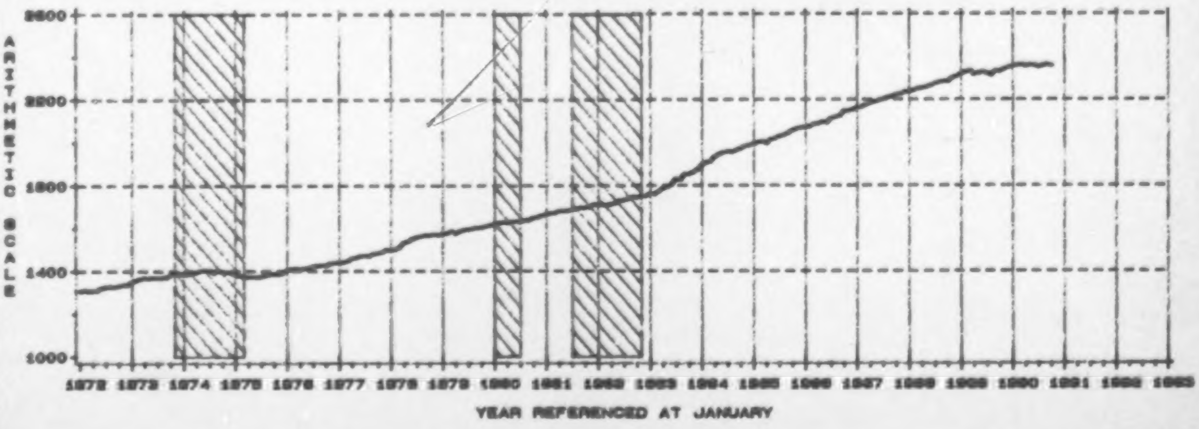


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	424.0	430.3	398.6	404.7	411.4	417.7	405.2	411.4
Feb	425.6	428.2	403.9	407.2	412.9	416.4	407.5	410.8
Mar	429.3	428.9	407.5	407.9	415.1	415.6	406.6	407.0
Apr	423.8	425.5	407.7	409.8	412.0	414.3	406.2	408.2
May	426.0	426.7	409.7	410.6	412.2	413.0	406.8	407.6
Jun	428.5	425.8	414.5	411.6	414.7	411.9	407.1	404.3
Jul	418.4	423.8	405.2	410.2	408.0	413.0	397.2	402.0
Aug	422.2	423.2	408.9	409.5	412.5	413.3	401.0	401.8
Sep	428.9	424.4	413.8	408.9	415.4	410.5	401.4	396.6
Oct	428.3	423.5	412.6	407.9	412.5	408.0	398.5	394.2
Nov	425.5	421.2	413.4	408.2	412.3	407.3		
Dec	423.0	422.4	413.6	412.4	408.8	407.6		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

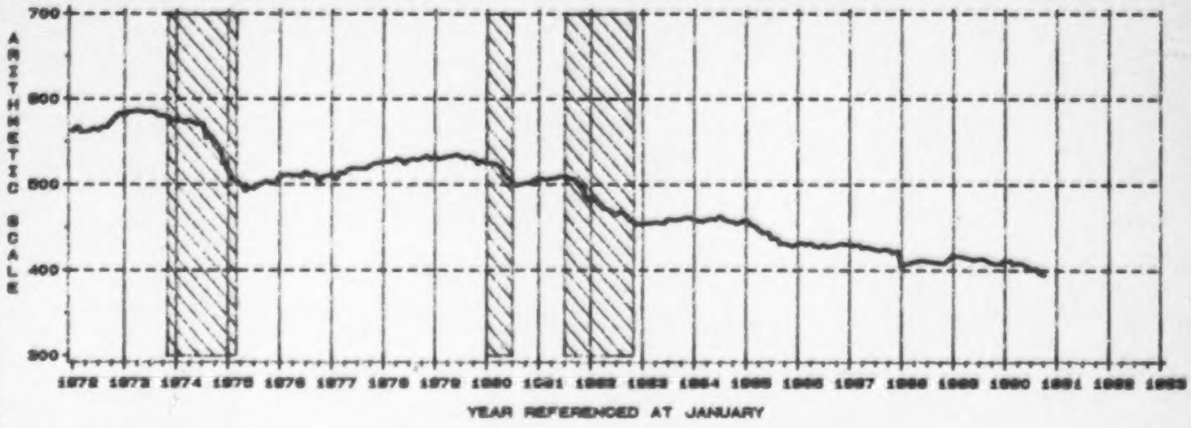
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.0
Feb	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2
Mar	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	40.9	40.7	41.1	40.9
Apr	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.7	40.8
May	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.8	41.0	40.9	41.1
Jun	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.2
Jul	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	41.0	40.6	41.2
Aug	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.9	40.4	40.9	40.6	41.1
Sep	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9
Oct	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.2	40.7	40.7	40.9	40.9
Nov	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.3	40.8		
Dec	41.7	41.2	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.0		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

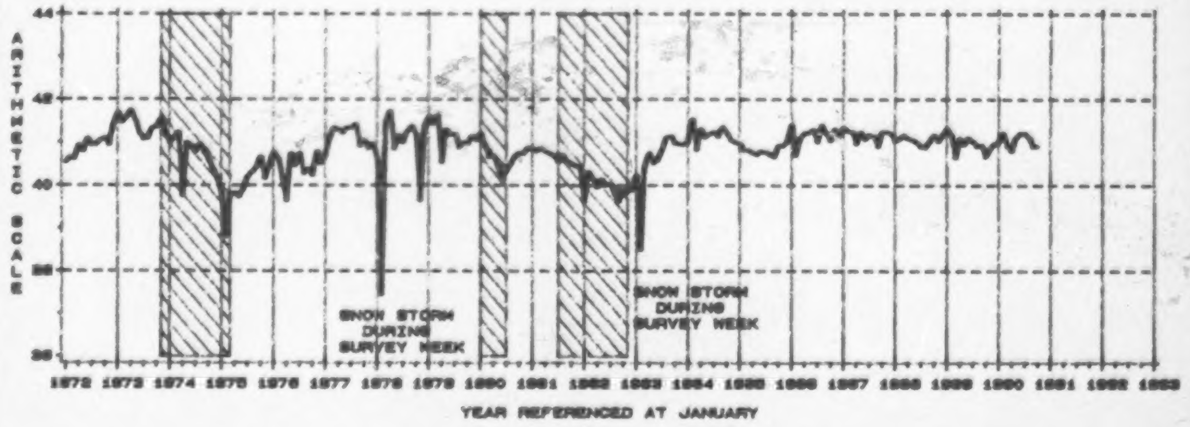
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,554	17,857	16,382	16,593	17,032	17,251	16,654	16,867
Feb	17,535	17,685	16,560	16,736	16,970	17,156	16,748	16,925
Mar	17,816	17,714	16,871	16,805	16,978	16,915	16,711	16,646
Apr	17,333	17,446	16,716	16,843	16,892	17,028	16,532	16,655
May	17,509	17,580	16,757	16,835	16,818	16,933	16,638	16,752
Jun	17,611	17,500	16,995	16,876	17,044	16,929	16,773	16,657
Jul	16,987	17,418	16,330	16,777	16,483	16,933	16,126	16,562
Aug	17,184	17,394	16,520	16,749	16,665	16,904	16,281	16,514
Sep	17,542	17,358	16,966	16,765	16,990	16,789	16,417	16,221
Oct	17,689	17,406	16,999	16,805	16,789	16,606	16,299	16,123
Nov	17,743	17,353	17,156	16,736	17,028	16,618		
Dec	17,639	17,403	17,247	16,991	16,965	16,712		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

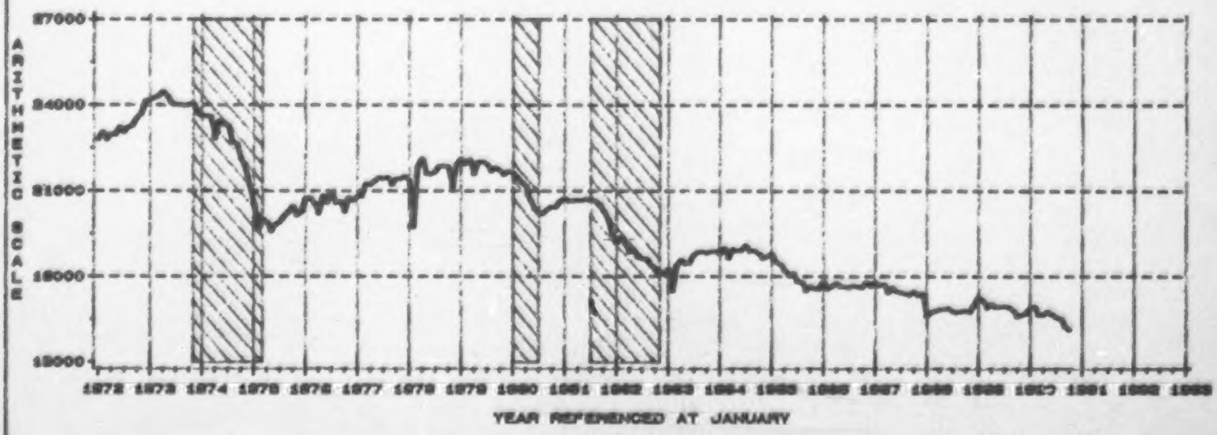


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	425.18	439.36	459.13	473.06
Feb	422.71	440.34	453.74	473.47
Mar	424.55	443.39	451.13	474.71
Apr	423.72	440.75	453.87	470.49
May	425.39	440.90	451.66	473.21
Jun	425.39	443.21	455.39	477.51
Jul	422.65	436.85	451.67	474.61
Aug	421.65	436.72	449.65	473.80
Sep	427.41	448.95	460.13	479.76R
Oct	432.41	454.02	456.25	478.53
Nov	438.27	457.33	469.99	
Dec	447.02	464.12	476.01	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

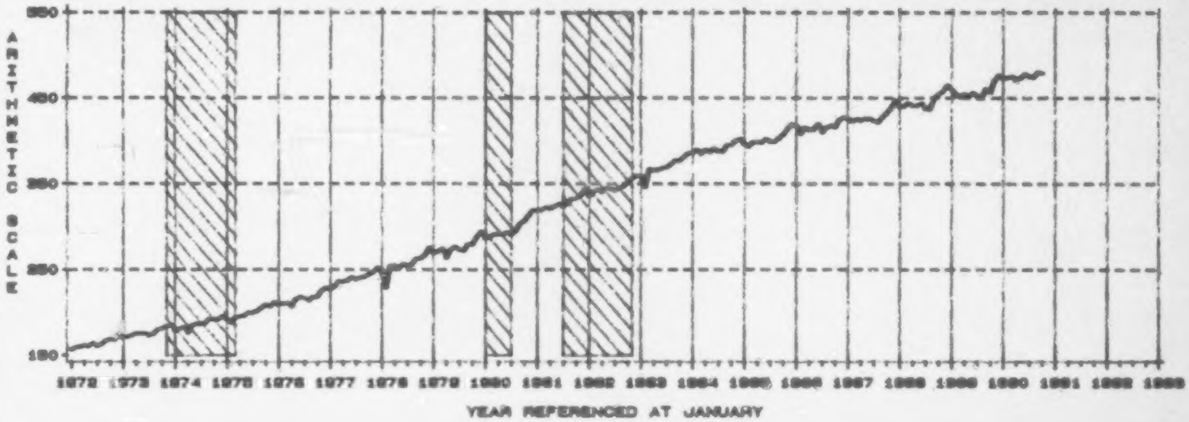
Date	1987			1988			1989			1990		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5	125.9	133.0	131.0
Feb	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4	126.4	133.1	132.2
Mar	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8	127.1	134.5	133.8
Apr	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7	127.3	135.0	134.4
May	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8	122.5	128.2	127.9	127.5	134.9	134.9
Jun	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8	122.8	128.7	128.9	128.3	135.0	135.5
Jul	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1	123.2	128.7	129.3	128.7	136.0	136.6
Aug	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6	123.2	128.9	129.3	129.9	137.4	137.5
Sep	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9	123.6	130.3	130.4	131.1	138.7	138.6
Oct	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4	124.2	130.8	130.6	131.9	139.5	139.1
Nov	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0	124.4	131.3	130.1			
Dec	114.2	119.1,	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2	124.6	131.3	130.0			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

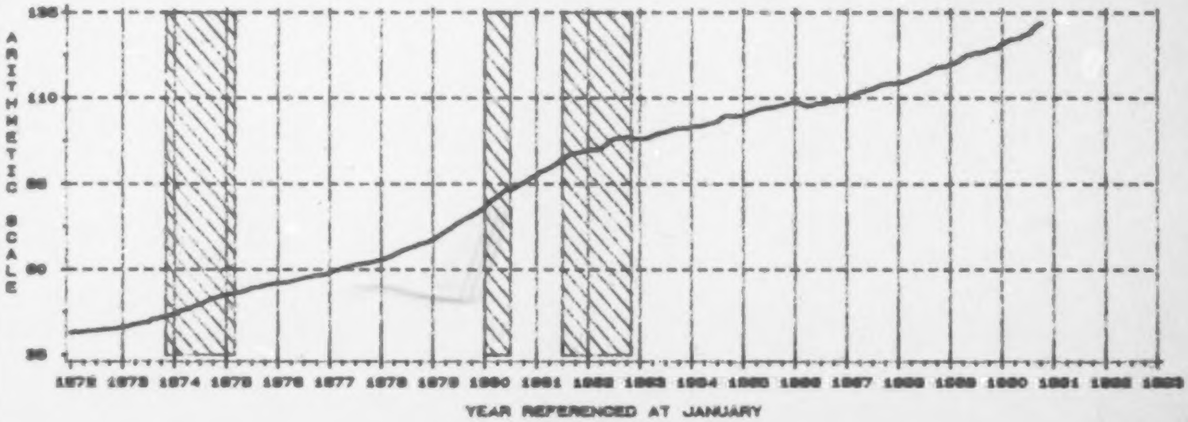
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	293.34	314.80	287.41	307.56	285.79	306.02	279.37	298.71
Feb	290.95	312.05	288.63	308.96	282.66	302.29	278.13	297.37
Mar	290.94	312.17	289.25	309.85	279.60	298.81	275.72	294.73
Apr	287.46	308.38	286.45	306.65	279.17	298.56	272.35	291.30
May	286.37	307.35	285.10	305.22	275.93	294.93	273.45	292.37
Jun	284.41	305.24	284.63	304.89	276.22	295.51	274.87	293.89
Jul	282.95	303.46	280.47	299.95	274.00	292.88	271.41	290.14
Aug	280.03	300.25	278.12	297.44	272.82	291.47	268.60	287.16
Sep	281.64	302.41	280.63	301.03	275.08	294.63	269.13	287.89
Oct	283.31	304.58	283.38	304.85	272.61	291.71	267.43	285.99
Nov	286.38	308.33	284.58	305.86	279.13	299.62		
Dec	290.49	313.38	287.72	309.72	281.98	303.07		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

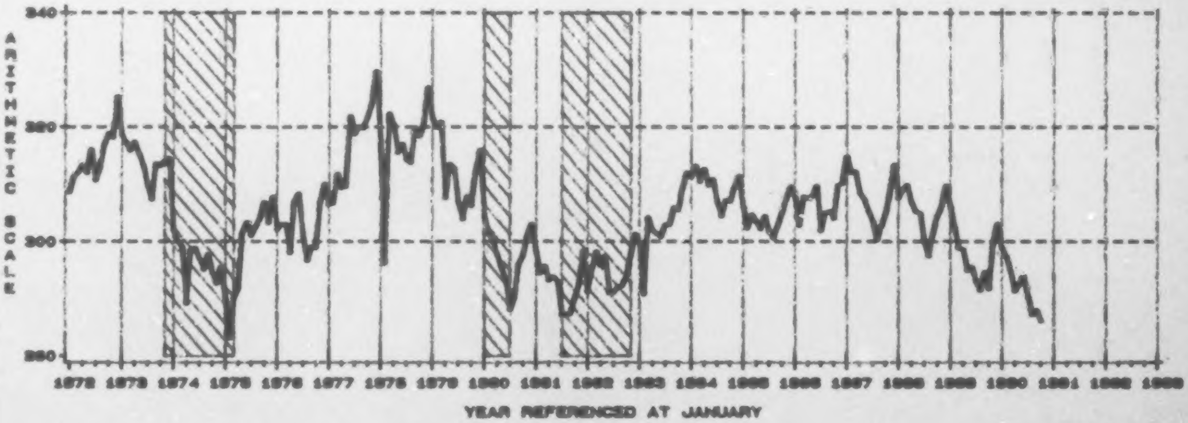


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,595	2,622	2,322	2,465	2,669	2,764	2,426	2,387
Feb	2,315	2,400	3,198	3,160	2,810	2,839	2,734	2,762
Mar	3,183	2,832	3,501	2,905	2,946	2,468	3,273	2,887
Apr	3,287	2,929	2,698	2,584	2,393	2,333	2,461	2,355
May	2,873	2,696	3,131	2,763	3,322	2,749	2,815	2,304
Jun	2,737	2,768	2,717	2,648	2,547	2,571	2,295	2,387
Jul	2,586	2,547	2,680	2,903	2,032	2,196	2,313	2,415
Aug	2,521	2,808	2,486	2,553	2,402	2,448	2,127	2,208
Sep	2,110	2,269	2,223	2,511	2,395	2,822		
Oct	2,323	2,364	2,836	2,977	2,461	2,507		
Nov	2,440	2,897	2,387	2,662	2,025	2,270		
Dec	2,859	2,680	2,480	2,497	2,426	2,519		

20. Business Failures (Number)

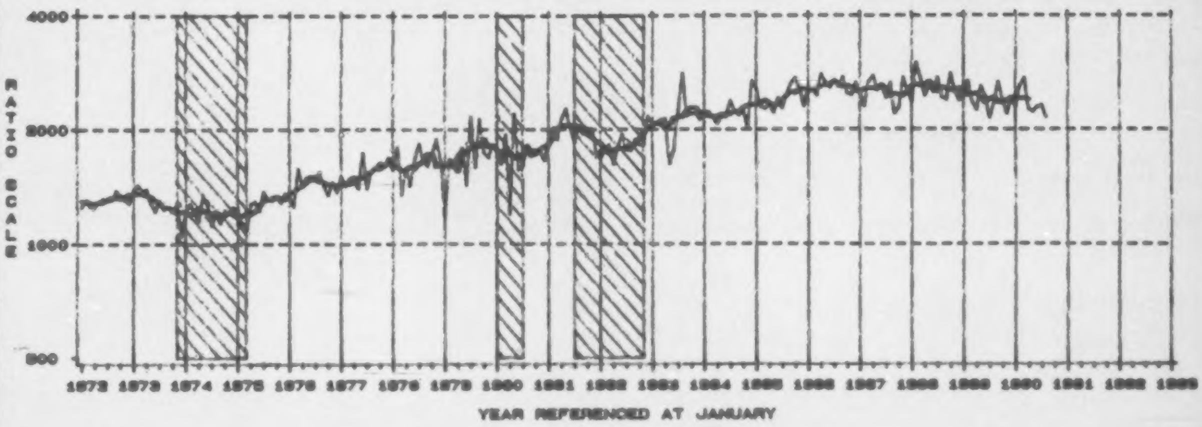
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	61	62	65	67	54	56	N/A	N/A
Feb	58	61	80	81	44	46	N/A	N/A
Mar	66	58	106	88	41	34	N/A	N/A
Apr	84	73	87	83	36	36	N/A	N/A
May	67	59	100	89	48	38	N/A	N/A
Jun	67	71	91	85	44	44	N/A	N/A
Jul	64	65	68	78	39	45	N/A	N/A
Aug	49	55	86	90	28	29	N/A	N/A
Sep	63	75	42	54	44	55	N/A	N/A
Oct	66	59	32	28	76	69		
Nov	42	46	61	61	63	63		
Dec	60	65	42	48	58	70		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

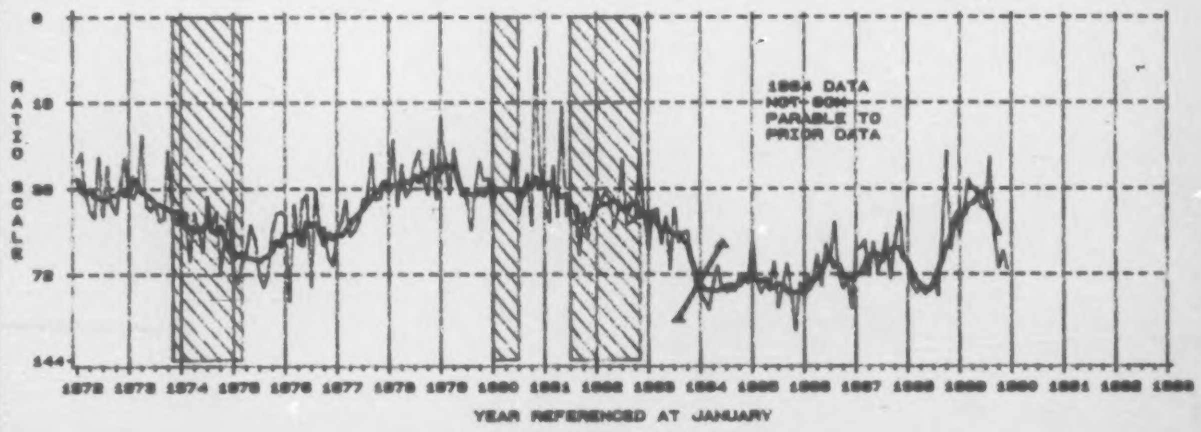
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,234	1,299	1,250	1,336	1,214	1,292	1,165	1,232
Feb	1,238	1,309	1,282	1,300	1,259	1,324	1,206	1,268
Mar	1,300	1,309	1,296	1,301	1,304	1,313	1,255	1,262
Apr	1,285	1,330	1,278	1,320	1,248	1,299	1,162	1,206
May	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,285	1,345	1,307	1,198	1,163
Jun	1,353	1,295	1,360	1,308	1,385	1,326	1,298	1,248
Jul	1,398	1,321	1,397	1,333	1,350	1,285	1,258	1,192
Aug	1,318	1,289	1,370	1,324	1,374	1,327	1,329	1,027
Sep	1,313	1,282	1,331	1,301	1,338	1,317	1,258	1,251
Oct	1,281	1,251	1,383	1,368	1,315	1,297		
Nov	1,306	1,320	1,296	1,325	1,325	1,323		
Dec	1,234	1,286	1,281	1,336	1,262	1,333		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE – INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT–HOURS)

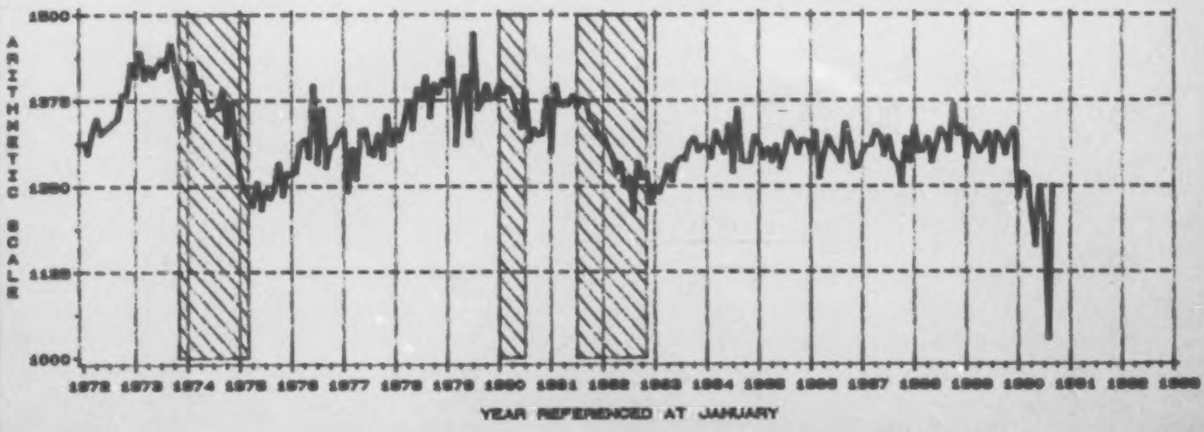


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	431.7	617.7	552.7	818.5	435.0	607.1	433.7	583.4
Feb	570.3	820.7	574.2	828.9	516.5	647.1	443.0	562.0
Mar	868.0	920.0	608.2	654.4	686.1	668.5	455.4	444.1
Apr	628.4	658.1	609.9	635.3	751.9	793.3	575.0	643.2
May	701.2	634.3	955.5	860.9	648.7	617.0	492.1	469.0
Jun	849.2	716.0	890.2	748.9	563.0	491.4	410.1	356.8
Jul	820.0	728.2	739.8	646.1	721.5	603.3	353.4	318.9
Aug	827.3	680.2	903.0	733.4	841.9	721.7	442.9	374.6
Sep	716.5	722.9	651.9	672.9	740.5	788.5	545.1	574.9
Oct	812.9	722.9	739.4	663.7	602.6R	577.4R	540.4	521.7
Nov	873.8	865.3	646.0	645.8	405.9	407.9		
Dec	763.2	786.3	712.4	721.0	515.2	514.7		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

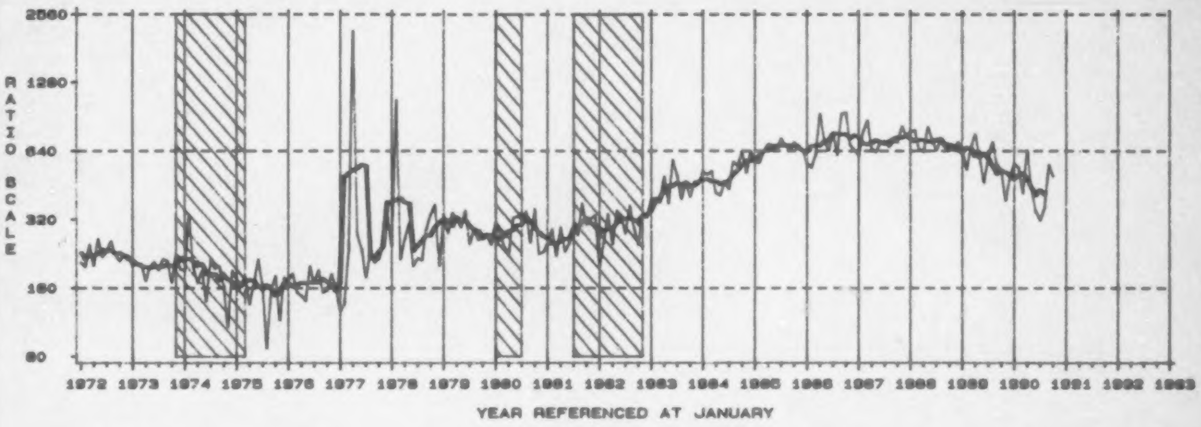
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	190.3	296.2	192.0	314.2	175.0	294.1	118.8	199.7
Feb	251.3	398.2	264.6	403.5	155.4	231.9	129.6	193.3
Mar	387.2	373.5	370.3	356.4	239.7	229.6	188.5	180.6
Apr	314.8	301.2	348.0	332.3	370.5	356.2	156.2	150.2
May	298.0	246.4	388.8	328.6	250.7	214.3	187.3	160.1
Jun	455.1	370.3	354.0	290.0	246.7	203.4	135.7	111.8
Jul	368.5	350.8	352.0	333.1	215.9	178.0	125.6	118.7
Aug	424.5	358.0	402.3	336.7	245.0	203.9	150.2	125.0
Sep	316.4	333.7	261.8	281.7	210.4	228.3	99.6	108.1
Oct	404.3	357.0	340.5	301.1	185.4R	163.0R	136.1	119.7
Nov	312.8	341.0	249.5	272.5	206.3	226.1		
Dec	439.1	440.3	359.3	348.6	155.5	148.9		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

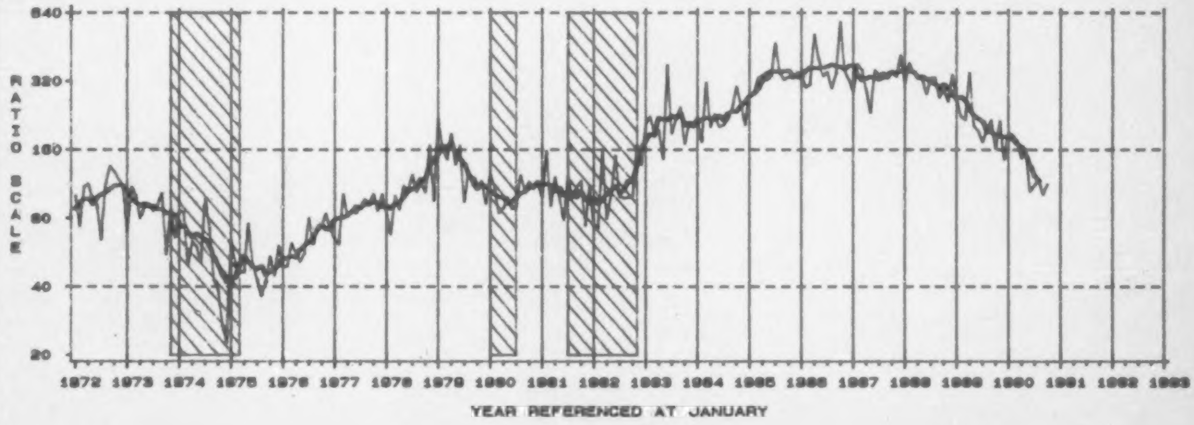
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	169.1	214.4	237.0	304.6	191.2	244.2	248.1	316.9
Feb	266.4	357.8	195.5	264.8	165.8	220.0	169.2	224.5
Mar	391.4	375.1	188.5	182.5	32[illegible].3	315.8	146.3	142.9
Apr	234.1	279.9	172.8	214.2	202.1	257.8	269.6	343.8
May	259.1	269.3	230.0	233.0	285.8	290.5	242.7	246.7
Jun	278.9	229.5	314.5	266.1	209.8	181.5	218.9	189.4
Jul	351.0	300.6	233.1	189.5	398.0	317.7	137.0	109.4
Aug	305.5	245.8	396.9	315.5	365.7	286.6	199.0	155.9
Sep	273.6	290.8	231.1	250.4	362.9	393.0	258.2	279.6
Oct	302.3	293.5	187.8	185.1	331.1R	328.2R	267.4	265.2
Nov	477.0	398.7	322.2	263.9	133.2	107.4		
Dec	213.9	252.2	209.0	252.0	218.3	267.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

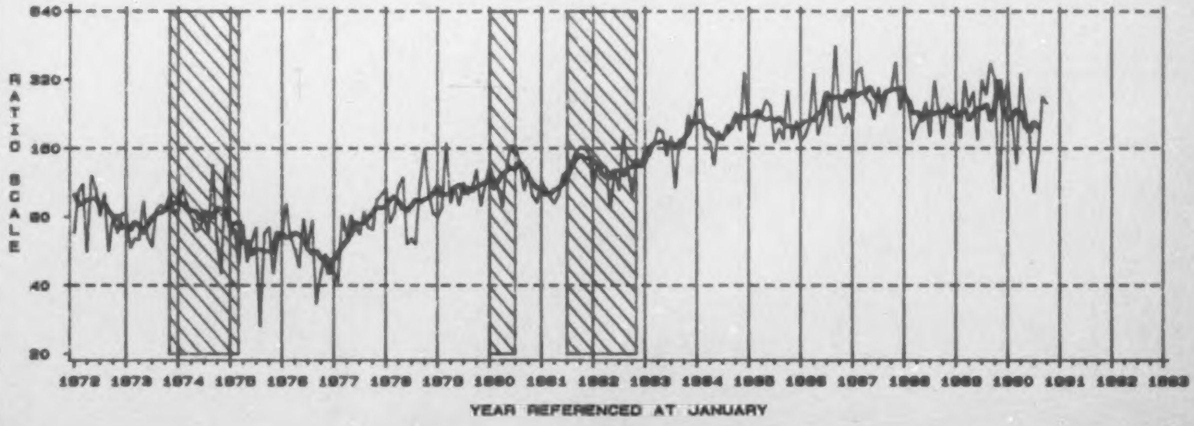


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,677	3,474	1,776	2,439	1,979	2,475	1,665	2,074
Feb	2,560	3,891	1,740	2,490	1,884	2,485	1,107	1,695
Mar	3,797	4,024	3,555	3,603	2,293	2,360	1,699	1,779
Apr	3,362	3,103	2,993	2,835	2,904	2,846	1,702	1,645
May	3,423	3,255	3,323	3,087	2,491	2,261	1,581	1,392
Jun	4,553	3,984	3,186	2,839	2,685	2,366	1,496	1,356
Jul	3,410	3,139	2,833	2,777	1,767	1,703	1,241	1,152
Aug	2,890	2,761	2,920	2,627	2,833	2,526	1,116	1,001
Sep	3,496	3,336	2,522	2,419	2,109	2,076	1,109	1,122
Oct	3,326	3,080	2,870	2,745	2,152	2,003		
Nov	2,805	2,965	2,298	2,351	1,822	1,879		
Dec	3,022	2,834	1,847	1,783	1,802	1,826		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

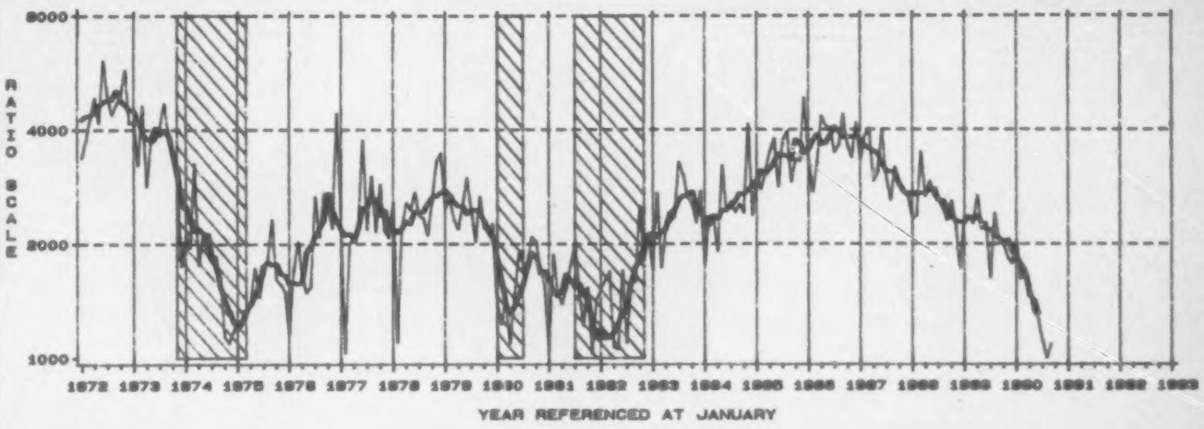
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,942	2,725	1,307	1,953	1,138	1,622	968	1,329
Feb	1,929	3,243	1,242	1,974	896	1,484	886	1,468
Mar	2,640	2,887	2,532	2,630	1,380	1,456	1,199	1,277
Apr	2,577	2,326	2,176	2,001	1,730	1,669	1,053	985
May	2,628	2,463	2,138	1,919	1,714	1,494	1,332	1,149
Jun	3,057	2,502	1,998	1,669	1,866	1,547	1,029	888
Jul	2,603	2,311	2,195	2,115	1,495	1,415	1,036	942
Aug	1,829	1,699	1,964	1,692	1,983	1,705	885	779
Sep	2,749	2,584	1,893	1,775	1,412	1,371	697	710
Oct	2,252	2,004	2,120	1,989	1,509	1,357		
Nov	1,883	2,034	1,642	1,707	1,361	1,426		
Dec	2,278	2,116	1,271	1,205	1,255	1,276		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

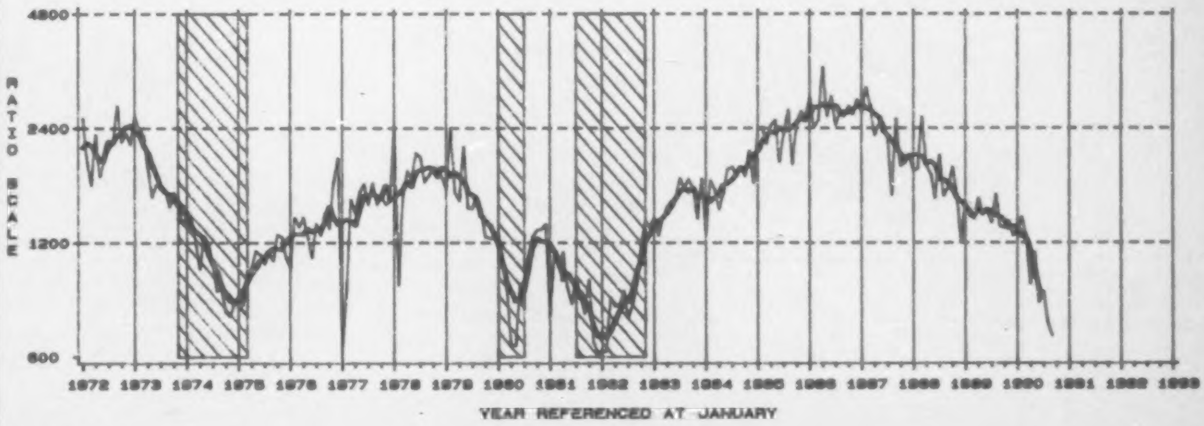
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	**DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT			
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	537	350	679	637
Feb	483	374	885	170
Mar	994	784	801	438
Apr	606	680	1,073	550
May	577	980	667	196
Jun	1,274	1,016	726	421
Jul	652	538	168	176
Aug	818	735	720	99
Sep	444	503	622	368
Oct	843	643	591	
Nov	633	554	384	
Dec	531	478	459	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE–FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI–FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

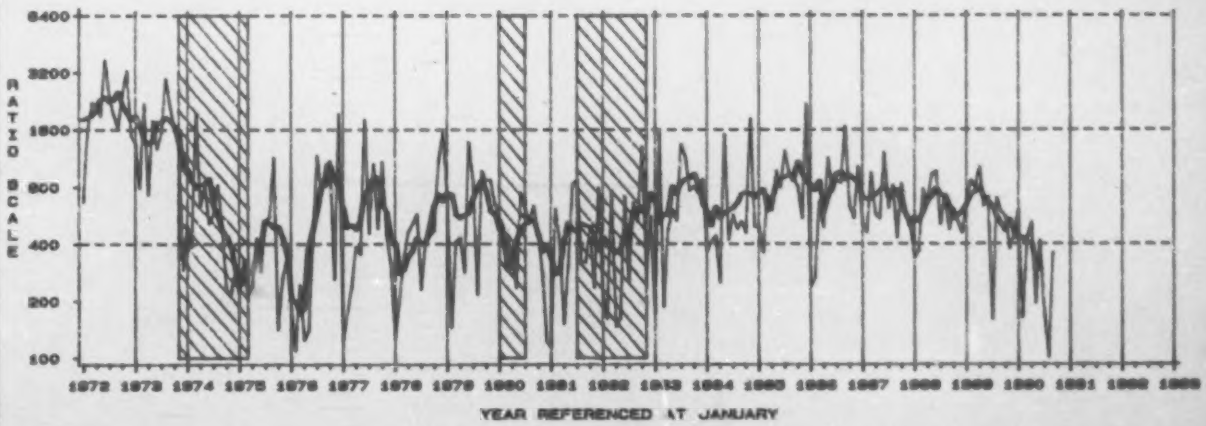


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,699	4,081	4,208	4,762	4,418	5,036	4,642	5,213
Feb	3,662	4,373	4,235	4,883	4,184	5,029	4,405	5,295
Mar	4,225	4,465	4,925	5,107	4,932	5,067	5,176	5,325
Apr	4,416	4,514	4,725	4,877	4,848	5,076	5,187	5,414
May	4,599	4,556	4,945	4,926	5,200	5,104	5,412	5,297
Jun	4,729	4,599	5,209	4,984	5,402	5,167	5,506	5,298
Jul	4,727	4,647	5,024	5,028	5,137	5,119	5,208	5,233
Aug	4,743	4,692	5,085	4,968	5,420	5,273	5,448R	5,258R
Sep	4,642	4,713	4,927	4,930	5,134	5,170	5,072	5,178
Oct	4,743	4,684	5,021	5,040	5,091	5,154		
Nov	4,678	4,573	5,176	5,055	5,294	5,099		
Dec	5,889	4,713	6,307	5,034	6,228	5,082		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

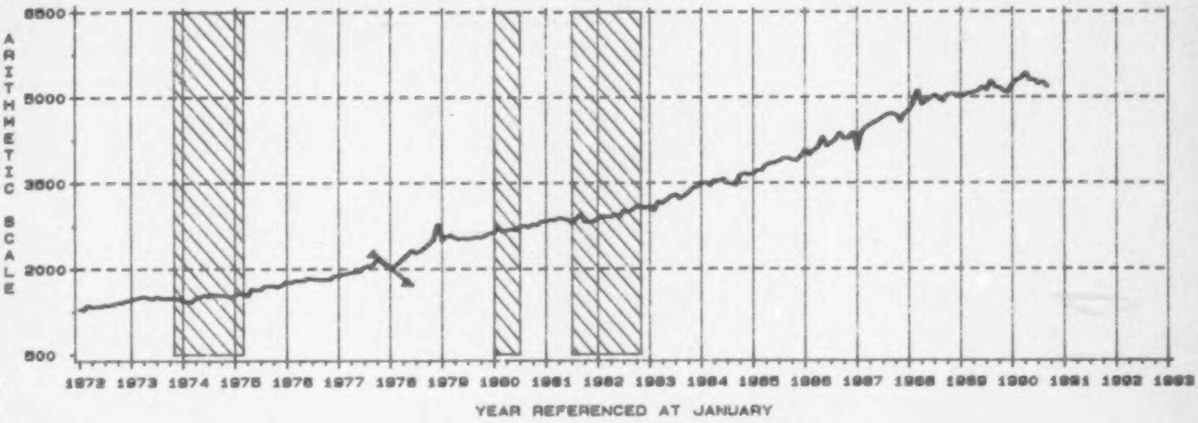
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,832	4,306	4,394	4,359
Feb	4,098	4,435	4,377	4,394
Mar	4,157	4,613	4,391	4,386
Apr	4,149	4,378	4,353	4,434
May	4,180	4,422	4,355	4,342
Jun	4,227	4,482	4,416	4,357
Jul	4,279	4,501	4,390	4,282
Aug	4,281	4,436	4,542	4,264R
Sep	4,265	4,328	4,408	4,136
Oct	4,227	4,406	4,357	
Nov	4,153	4,446	4,314	
Dec	4,269	4,431	4,307	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

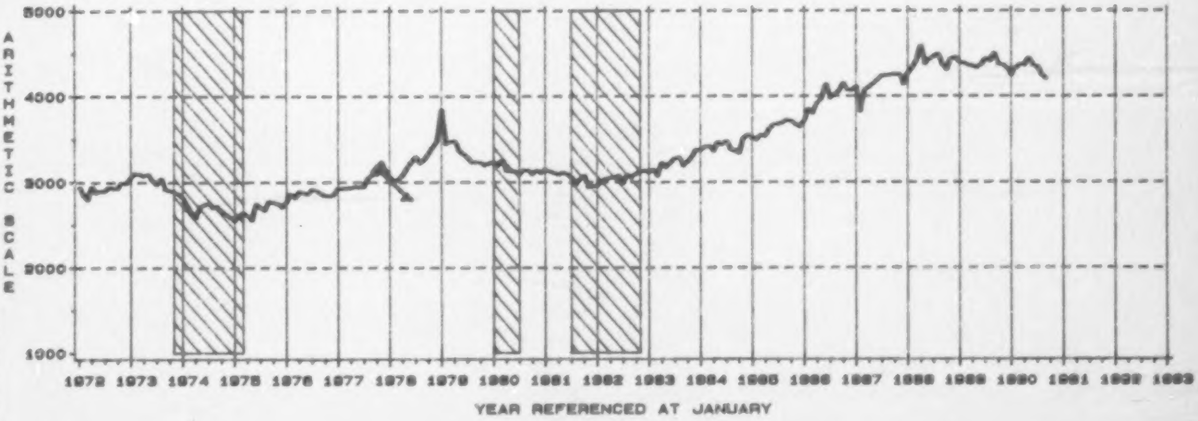
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	34,972	40,710	31,187	37,679	30,762	37,335	30,805	35,082
Feb	27,408	33,042	37,108	41,917	31,032	36,839	28,097	33,355
Mar	43,488	42,097	44,315	43,080	33,782	33,319	34,807	33,930
Apr	46,390	48,524	40,590	39,408	37,283	38,483	34,383	35,624
May	42,702	42,877	42,569	41,563	40,231	36,340	36,091	34,129
Jun	48,476	38,725	45,763	39,077	41,326	35,360	41,333	33,581
Jul	47,436	44,403	39,607	37,787	35,348	33,454	27,108	25,684
Aug	46,447	43,586	42,224	36,377	40,419	36,121	30,852	27,826
Sep	49,342	42,717	39,463	35,798	37,146	32,022	30,162	27,840
Oct	41,876	39,576	36,153	35,167	34,087	33,608		
Nov	30,691	38,254	31,957	37,238	29,381	35,993		
Dec	36,569	40,855	31,715	36,120	25,719	30,290		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982—84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS(NUMBER) SIX—MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

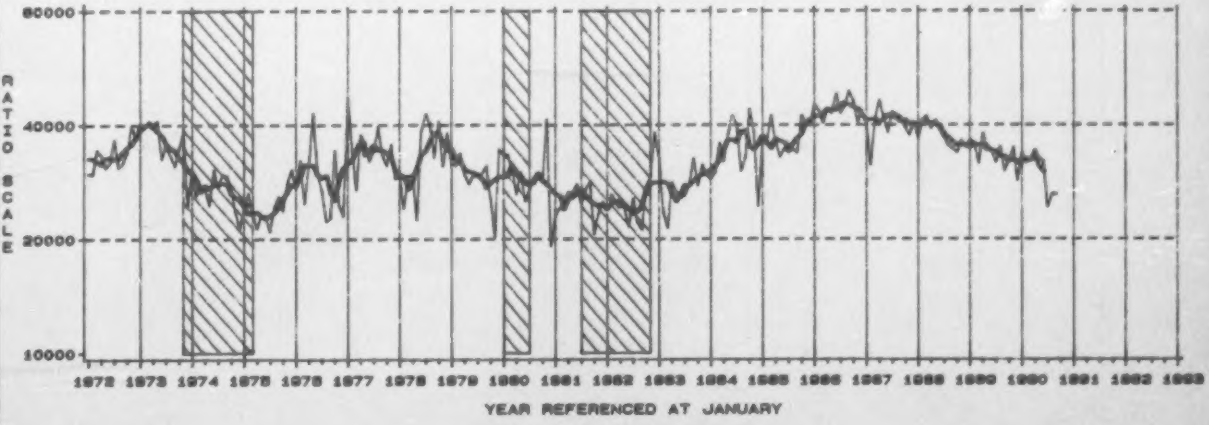


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	69.8	2.1	68.1	2.0	67.5	2.0	91.1	2.6
Feb	74.6	2.3	68.2	2.0	69.7	2.0	91.9	2.6
Mar	73.4	2.2	66.3	2.0	77.0	2.2	95.2	2.7
Apr	73.7	2.2	69.0	2.0	79.1	2.3	100.3	2.8
May	73.5	2.2	70.3	2.1	80.9	2.3	100.9	2.9
Jun	72.3	2.2	72.0	2.1	82.1	2.4	103.9	2.9
Jul	70.3	2.1	72.3	2.1	85.0	2.4	102.5R	2.9
Aug	70.9	2.1	71.9	2.1	85.6	2.5	106.5	3.0
Sep	70.1	2.1	71.8	2.1	85.9	2.5	109.3	3.1
Oct	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1	88.2	2.5	112.2	3.2
Nov	68.5	2.0	72.6	2.1	89.4	2.5		
Dec	68.7	2.0	71.0	2.1	92.2	2.6		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

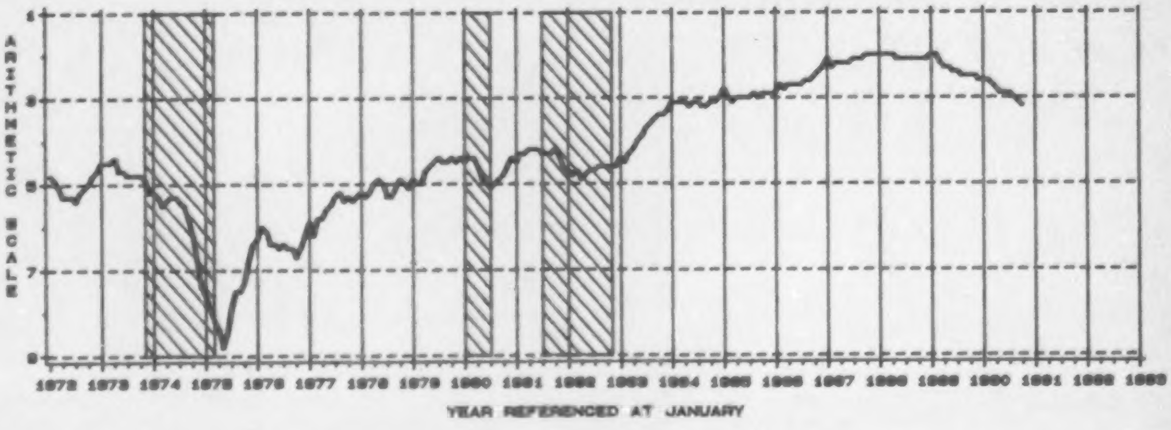
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,106	9,254	15,089	9,855	13,666	8,499	16,647	10,511
Feb	10,174	10,059	8,696	8,006	9,038	8,942	11,950	11,823
Mar	7,695	8,318	7,207	8,124	8,555	9,576	9,753	10,927
Apr	8,187	8,680	7,989	8,432	8,902	9,352	10,130	10,096
May	6,458	8,365	6,495	8,100	7,410	9,406	8,918	11,671
Jun	8,058	7,904	8,247	8,481	9,632	9,779	11,232	11,657
Jul	9,157	8,165	10,473	9,354	11,606	9,984	12,133	10,340
Aug	6,191	7,667	6,597	8,246	8,435	10,891	9,902	12,691
Sep	5,808	8,044	6,089	8,255	7,611	10,595	9,402	13,096
Oct	6,508	7,883	7,079	8,398	9,275	10,957	11,291	13,542
Nov	7,721	8,239	7,346	8,344	9,875	11,086		
Dec	11,708	8,604	12,071	8,773	14,302	10,408		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

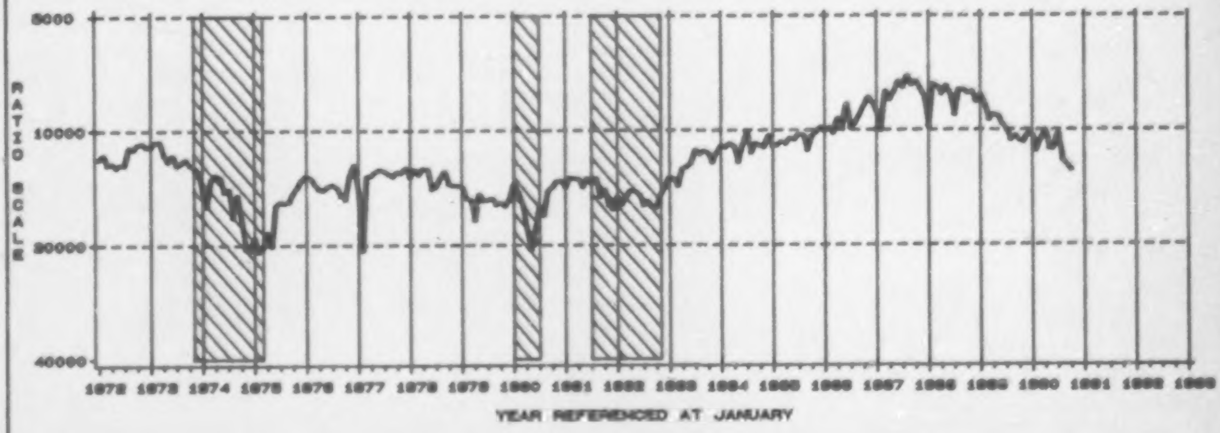
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7,298	7,240	6,294	6,271	7,210	7,191	10,108	10,082
Feb	7,464	7,648	6,367	6,545	6,209	6,372	8,272	8,489
Mar	8,558	7,176	7,849	6,606	7,900	6,661	9,334	7,871
Apr	8,665	7,461	7,114	6,199	7,584	6,658	9,806	8,609
May	7,757	7,115	7,075	6,493	7,982	7,309	10,699	9,797
Jun	6,905	7,123	6,536	6,626	7,639	7,666	9,629	9,663
Jul	7,454	7,242	6,343	6,206	7,431	7,315	11,816	11,632
Aug	6,240	6,659	6,584	6,905	7,905	8,224	10,150	10,560
Sep	6,324	7,288	5,548	6,415	6,363	7,354	9,071	10,484
Oct	5,781	6,469	5,519	6,206	7,431	8,426	10,740	12,178
Nov	5,317	6,358	6,338	7,537	7,504	8,888		
Dec	7,233	6,900	6,345	6,094	7,373	7,090		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE(NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS(NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

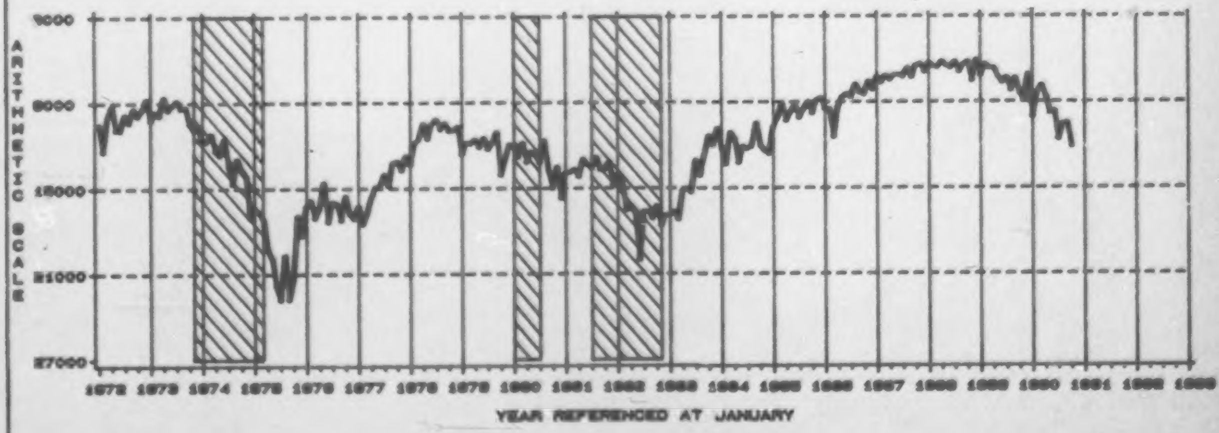


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment In Manufacturing (000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	33.9	27.8	32.2	26.5	27.6	22.7	29.8	24.7
Feb	33.8	27.8	27.9	23.5	23.2	19.5	27.9	24.1
Mar	29.7	27.0	24.5	22.0	22.1	20.1	31.1	28.9
Apr	29.5	27.1	24.2	22.0	22.9	20.8	31.2	28.0
May	25.3	25.4	22.0	22.0	21.6	21.4	28.2	28.1
Jun	21.8	23.7	19.2	20.7	21.5	23.3	28.4	30.9
Jul	24.1	24.1	22.3	22.1	23.1	22.9	28.6	28.3
Aug	21.6	23.7	20.0	37.9	23.5	25.5	26.2	28.2
Sep	20.0	23.5	17.2	20.5	20.6	24.7	25.2	29.5
Oct	18.9	21.4	17.8	20.6	22.1	26.3	25.6	29.8
Nov	21.1	23.5	18.0	19.9	22.9	26.4		
Dec	22.6	23.2	17.8	18.4	25.7	26.9		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

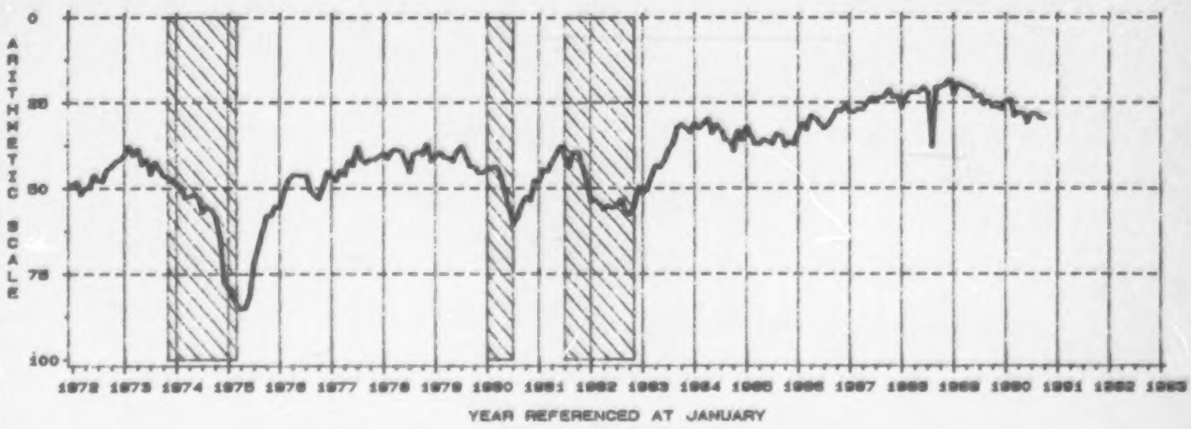
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9.6	7.0	13.8	9.9	13.2	9.5	18.7	13.5
Feb	20.0	9.1	21.2	9.6	20.5	9.2	21.0	9.4
Mar	19.6	8.9	18.8	8.5	20.9	9.5	20.7	9.4
Apr	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.6	14.4	11.1	16.2	12.5
May	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.8	10.8	12.0	13.2	14.7
Jun	5.1	7.2	5.9	8.5	9.7	13.8	12.7	18.1
Jul	4.4	7.3	5.2	8.6	9.6	15.6	12.5	20.4
Aug	3.4	7.1	4.2	8.9	7.2	15.3	11.0	23.2
Sep	3.0	6.7	3.4	7.8	6.0	13.9	12.4	28.6
Oct	2.9	6.3	5.2	11.2	7.3	15.7	12.5	26.8
Nov	3.6	7.0	5.5	10.7	7.5	14.7		
Dec	6.2	7.9	7.4	9.6	10.1	13.1		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

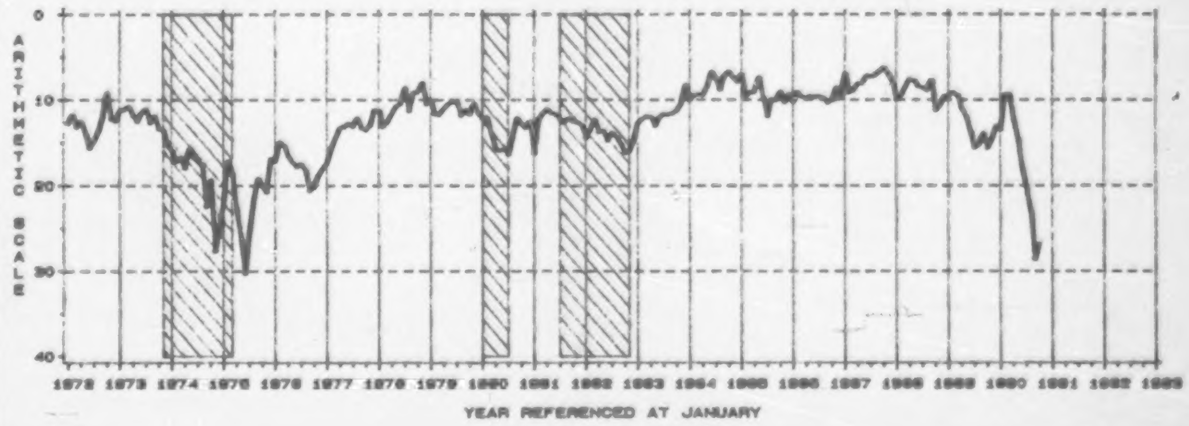
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	38.1	34.3	47.9	39.2	44.7	40.3	51.0	46.1
Feb	41.6	37.9	39.6	36.3	42.9	39.4	56.3	51.8
Mar	37.7	37.7	35.5	35.5	41.5	41.5	53.0	52.1
Apr	36.7	37.3	36.3	36.7	41.4	41.8	51.5	51.9
May	34.9	38.4	33.8	36.9	39.8	43.3	50.6	55.0
Jun	33.5	36.4	34.8	37.6	41.1	44.4	51.2	55.2
Jul	41.1	37.2	42.2	37.7	51.3	45.6	60.5	53.9
Aug	40.9	37.1	41.8	37.7	51.8	46.3	62.0	56.1
Sep	34.9	36.9	33.4	35.7	40.7	43.3	53.8	57.9
Oct	30.9	34.7	37.1	41.8	40.3	45.4	55.5	62.4
Nov	32.1	34.9	36.2	39.6	38.9	42.7		
Dec	34.9	35.8	35.6	36.7	45.1	46.5		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II

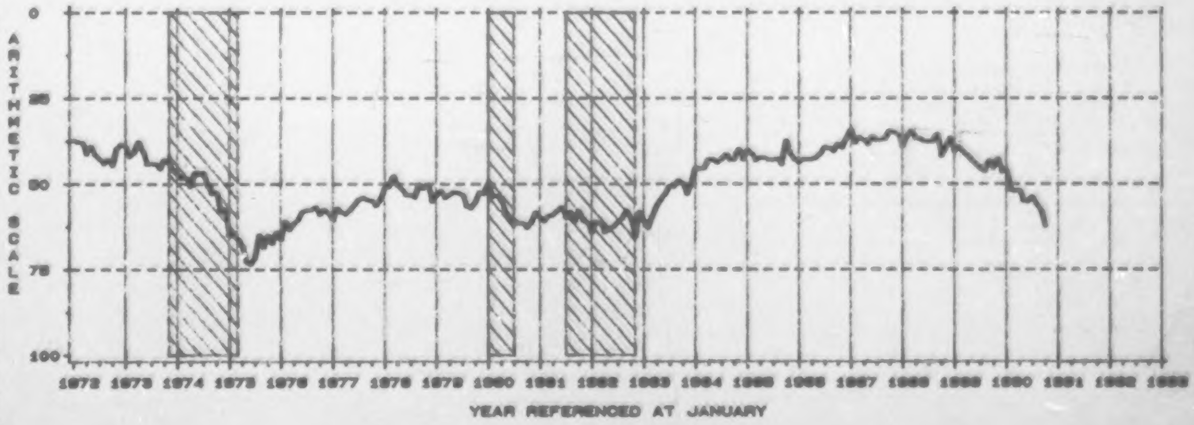
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES(000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(THOUSANDS)

	1989			1990									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Seasonally Adjusted													
Total Nonfarm	3709.4	3720.7	3731.2	3733.9	3740.6	3732.7	3726.2	3734.5	3725.8	3707.7	3707.9	3710.7	3699.4
Private Sector	3147.7	3159.6	3168.9	3169.1	3173.2	3167.1	3157.8	3159.6	3152.0	3137.8	3142.7	3142.3	3131.1
Goods Producing	816.6	818.5	818.9	814.5	814.2	805.3	802.4	799.5	793.5	785.5	785.4	780.2	775.0
Private Service Prod.	2331.2	2341.1	2350.0	2354.6	2359.0	2361.8	2355.4	2360.1	2358.5	2352.3	2357.3	2362.1	2356.1
Public Sector	561.7	561.1	562.3	564.8	567.4	565.6	568.4	574.9	573.8	569.9	565.2	568.4	568.3
Not Seasonally Adjusted													
Total Nonfarm	3724.7	3741.3	3754.9	3661.6	3664.3	3686.5	3711.8	3734.5	3779.2	3754.3	3743.1	3715.4	3713.9
Total Goods Producing	828.0	826.8	819.6	791.3	788.4	790.5	796.7	800.8	805.2	793.4	796.9	792.2	785.4
Mining	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Construction	172.6	170.2	166.7	149.0	145.2	148.3	155.1	158.3	161.9	161.5	160.5	155.5	152.1
Gen Bldg. Contractor	47.2	46.3	45.6	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.8	43.8	45.1	45.2	44.7	43.1	42.0
Heavy Construction	19.2	18.3	17.8	13.5	12.9	13.8	15.6	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.8
Special Trade	106.2	105.6	103.3	94.0	91.9	93.5	96.7	98.3	100.6	100.4	99.9	96.6	94.3
Manufacturing	652.8	654.1	650.4	640.0	640.8	639.8	639.1	639.9	640.8	629.4	633.9	634.3	630.9
Durable Goods	292.6	295.2	293.4	289.7	289.4	288.0	287.1	284.9	283.5	278.5	277.9	276.8	276.7
Lumber & Wood Products	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3
Furniture & Fixtures	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7
Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.	23.3	23.4	22.8	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.0
Glass & Gl./Pressed, Blwn	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3
Pottery & Rel. Prod.	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Primary Metals Ind.	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.1	17.2	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.3
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Iron & Steel Foundries	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9
Nonferrous Rolling	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6
Fab. Metals	44.7	44.7	44.7	43.3	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.1	44.1	43.1	43.2	43.3	42.6
Metal Cans	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Cutlery, Tools & Hardware	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	11.4	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.7
Screw Mach. Pr. Bolt	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7
Forgings & Stampings	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Misc. Fab. Metal Prod.	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Industrial Machinery	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.6	52.7	52.3	51.7	51.8	51.2	50.8	49.1	49.7
Construction & Rel. Mach.	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Metalworking Machinery	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Special Industry Mach.	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7
General Industrial.	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6
Refrige. & Service Mach.	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.2	5.8	6.5
Electronic Equipment	62.9	62.8	62.6	62.4	62.0	62.0	62.0	61.5	61.0	60.1	60..0	59.7	59.5
Electric Distribution	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Electric Industrial	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Household Appliance	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Lighting & Wiring	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.8
Household Audio & Video.	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Communication Equip.	25.3	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.7	24.6	24..6	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.4	24.2	24.1
Elec. Comp. .	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1
Misc. Electrical Equip.	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Transportation Equip.	10.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	11.7	11.7	11.7	10.4	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
Motor Vehicles	5.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	6.6	6.5	6.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	6.1	6.0
Instruments & Rel [illegible]	44.1	44.1	43.7	43.2	43.1	42.8	42.5	41.6	41.8	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.8
Search & Navigat[illegible]	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.7
Measuring & Contro[illegible]	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8
Medical Instruments	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.8
Elec Equip/Instruments*	107.0	106.9	106.3	105.6	105.1	104.8	104.5	103.1	102.8	101.6	101.4	101.1	101.3
Misc. Manufacturing	21.4	21.2	20.6	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.6	20.9	21.1	20.5	20.8	20.8	20.8
Toys, Sporting Goods	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Pens, Pencils, Etc.	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0
Nondurable Goods	360.2	358.9	357.0	350.3	351.4	351.8	352.0	355.0	357.3	350.9	356.0	357.5	354.2
Food & Kindred Products	48.1	48.0	48.0	46.9	46.6	45.7	45.9	46.7	46.8	46.6	47.6	48.1	48.1
Preserved Fruits	11.5	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.1
Grain Mill & Bakery .	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.8	13.9
Beverages	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7
Tobacco Products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	12.6	13.0	13.0	12.8
Knitting Mills	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8
Textile Fin., Except Wood	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9

Note: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1989 benchmarks and are not additive.

* Estimates are no longer comparable with pre-1988 series because of SIC revisions. A combined series for electronic equipment and instruments is published for analytical assistance to users.

** The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the State University and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

*** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(THOUSANDS)

	1989			1990									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Apparel & Other Text Prod	41.5	40.6	38.4	35.1	36.2	36.8	37.2	38.9	39.7	37.7	39.4	40.1	39.0
Men's & Boys' Sts & Coats	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2
Women's Outerwear	18.0	17.3	15.8	13.2	13.7	14.4	15.3	16.7	17.4	16.8	17.6	17.9	17.5
Women's & Child Undgrm.	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6
Paper & Allied Products	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.2	26.2	26.1
Paper & Paperboard	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8
Paperboard Container	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2
Misc. Converted Paper	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1
Printing and Publishing	66.9	67.2	67.1	66.7	66.9	67.1	66.7	66.4	66.6	65.7	65.8	66.0	65.6
Newspapers	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.6
Commercial Printing	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.6
Chemicals & Allied Prod	119.8	119.6	120.6	119.5	119.3	119.4	119.4	119.9	121.1	119.9	121.1	121.2	120.0
Industrial Inorganic .	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4
Plastic Materials/	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
Drugs	46.7	46.8	47.1	46.5	46.6	46.7	46.4	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.6	47.3	47.5
Soaps, Clean & Toilet Gd	25.8	25.5	26.1	25.8	25.6	25.6	26.1	26.4	26.9	25.3	26.6	27.1	25.8
Paints & Allied Prod.	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Industrial Organic	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prd	32.9	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.3	31.2	31.5	31.6	31.5
Fabricated Rubber Prod.	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Misc. Plastics Prod.	26.4	26.2	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.1	25.2	25.6	25.7	25.7
Leather, Leather Products	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Service Producing	2896.7	2914.5	2935.3	2870.3	2875.9	2896.0	2915.1	2933.7	2974.0	2960.9	2946.2	2923.2	2928.5
Private-Service Producing	2335.2	2347.6	2367.1	2309.5	2306.5	2324.2	2339.5	2354.9	2393.4	2397.7	2393.0	2371.4	2360.3
Transportation & Pub Util.	244.1	243.6	244.0	240.7	241.0	242.5	242.8	243.1	245.2	240.4	240.3	244.7	245.0
Transportation	150.2	149.7	149.9	147.5	148.8	150.5	150.1	150.0	151.1	145.8	145.8	151.2	151.6
Railroad Transportation	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Trucking & Warehouse	73.9	73.6	73.9	71.7	71.7	72.6	73.0	73.2	74.0	73.5	73.3	74.2	74.4
Transportation by Air	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.3	17.1	17.1
Communications & Util.	93.9	93.9	94.1	93.2	92.2	92.0	92.7	93.1	94.1	94.6	94.5	93.5	93.4
Communications	65.7	65.7	65.8	64.9	63.9	63.7	64.5	64.6	65.3	65.7	66.0	65.3	65.2
Electric, Gas ,Sanitary	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.5	28.8	28.9	28.5	28.2	28.2
Trade	891.0	905.5	925.0	885.6	873.3	875.3	878.9	887.2	903.6	904.3	903.2	895.5	892.4
Wholesale Trade	285.3	286.3	286.5	284.0	284.1	284.6	284.1	284.7	286.2	285.7	285.8	285.3	284.7
Wholesale - Durables	175.5	176.0	176.1	175.0	174.5	174.5	173.9	174.2	174.8	174.0	173.7	173.5	173.5
Wholesale - Nondurables	109.8	110.3	110.4	109.0	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.5	111.4	111.7	112.1	111.8	111.2
Retail Trade	605.7	619.2	638.5	601.6	589.2	590.7	594.8	602.5	617.4	618.6	617.4	610.2	607.7
Bldg/ Mat Garden Sup	21.7	21.9	21.7	20.9	20.8	21.4	22.2	22.6	22.9	22.5	22.1	21.5	21.2
General Mrchds.	79.0	84.5	91.7	82.7	76.0	74.9	74.1	73.7	74.7	74.8	75.1	75.6	77.1
Department Stores	68.5	73.3	79.2	71.9	65.9	64.7	64.1	63.7	64.4	64.8	65.3	66.0	67.3
Food Stores	106.6	108.3	111.5	106.1	105.7	105.2	106.1	106.5	108.9	110.2	109.6	108.2	109.5
Automotive Dealers	60.2	59.8	59.6	59.1	59.2	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.8	60.1	60.0	59.6	58.9
Apparel & Accessories	56.1	57.7	60.2	55.8	53.8	53.8	54.0	54.9	55.8	56.0	56.6	56.3	56.6
Furn, Homefurn, Equip.	30.4	31.2	32.7	30.9	30.5	30.4	30.2	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.5	30.5	30.6
Eating & Drinking	160.7	160.7	160.8	152.4	151.8	154.1	157.9	163.8	173.1	173.0	171.8	167.1	159.9
Misc. Retail	91.0	95.1	100.3	93.7	91.4	91.5	90.7	90.9	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.4	93.9
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	241.6	241.4	241.4	241.0	240.1	240.4	241.9	241.8	244.9	245.6	245.1	240.2	238.7
Depository Inst.	73.9	73.9	74.1	74.2	73.8	73.8	74.0	73.5	74.5	74.3	74.0	72.1	71.7
Insurance Carriers	66.0	66.2	66.6	66.9	66.6	66.8	66.7	66.5	67.1	67.3	67.2	66.4	66.3
Insurance Agents	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.6
Real Estate	38.2	37.7	37.0	36.4	36.2	36.6	38.0	38.4	39.6	40.0	39.9	38.4	37.5
Services	958.5	957.1	956.7	942.2	952.1	966.0	975.9	982.8	999.7	1007.4	1004.4	991.0	984.2
Hotels & Other, Ldgs	71.0	69.4	68.8	67.5	69.7	74.6	76.5	78.6	81.0	83.1	82.8	79.0	76.2
Casinos	42.5	42.2	41.9	41.5	42.9	47.2	47.7	48.4	48.9	49.4	49.0	47.7	47.1
Personal Services*	35.2	35.2	35.8	36.5	37.1	37.4	37.5	35.3	35.5	35.4	35.1	35.7	35.6
Business Services	209.1	208.5	209.5	205.5	207.8	209.3	208.1	209.2	211.4	212.2	212.5	211.3	209.7
Health Services	249.0	249.9	250.4	250.0	251.0	251.9	252.3	253.2	255.8	256.6	256.7	257.1	257.9
Hospitals	125.8	126.4	126.4	127.0	127.2	127.7	127.8	128.0	129.7	130.4	130.6	130.6	131.1
Legal Services	34.4	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.0	36.0	36.1	35.8	34.9	35.4
Educational Services	52.4	53.1	53.3	50.6	52.9	53.4	53.4	53.4	51.0	47.6	47.0	51.1	54.0
Social Services	50.5	51.2	50.8	50.9	50.9	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.1	50.3	49.5	50.0	50.6
Membership Org.	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.8	43.8	43.9	44.8	45.6	45.6	44.0	43.4
Engineering & Mngmt*	113.2	113.8	114.6	113.9	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.0	115.5	116.9	116.7	115.2	115.9
Total Government	561.5	566.9	568.2	560.8	569.4	571.8	575.6	578.8	580.6	563.2	553.2	551.8	568.2
Total Federal Government	78.9	79.0	79.6	79.7	79.6	80.0	81.6	87.3	86.3	84.7	80.2	78.7	78.3
U.S. Postal Service	35.3	35.3	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	34.9	34.6
Department of Defense	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	27.0	26.6	26.6
Other Federal Gov't	16.7	16.7	16.8	17.1	17.1	17.7	19.6	25.2	24.0	22.7	18.0	17.2	17.1
Total State Government**	124.4	125.4	125.4	122.1	125.7	126.3	127.8	125.6	124.6	123.0	122.1	122.6	126.5
State Hospitals	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
State Education	36.0	37.0	36.8	33.8	37.1	37.5	38.3	36.1	32.8	30.8	30.3	32.7	37.4
Other State Gov't	73.7	73.6	73.7	73.4	73.7	73.8	74.5	74.5	76.8	77.2	76.8	74.9	74.1
Exec/Leg/Jud***	70.3	70.5	71.0	71.0	70.9	71.0	71.2	71.4	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.1	71.1
Total Local Government	358.2	362.5	363.2	359.0	364.1	365.5	366.2	365.9	369.7	355.5	350.9	350.5	363.4
Local Education	198.1	202.0	202.7	198.7	202.8	203.3	204.4	202.7	202.2	168.7	164.2	182.7	199.6
Other Local Gov't	160.1	160.5	160.5	160.3	161.3	162.2	161.8	163.2	167.5	186.8	186.7	167.8	163.8

Footnotes: See Page S-28.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1989
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,659.5	839.2	666.3	2.4	170.5	2,269.5	239.9	882.4	236.1	911.1	550.9
1989	3,709.8	823.6	653.5	2.5	167.5	2,327.5	241.9	891.2	242.7	951.7	558.8

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Indus. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Elec. Equip. & Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	36.8	151.1	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	36.4	164.2	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	32.0	167.6	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	31.7	163.4	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	31.4	159.2	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	26.3	148.4	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	25.2	137.0	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	25.7	138.0	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	25.3	142.5	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	21.1	139.0	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	19.3	119.3	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	19.8	118.1	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	20.7	119.9	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	20.9	122.1	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	21.6	128.5	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	18.5	129.4	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	17.5	128.7	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	14.7	126.6	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	15.1	127.3	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	16.1	128.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	14.6	127.0	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	12.3	122.2	20.1
1987	312.1	7.2	11.3	24.0	18.7	45.2	54.0	14.6	116.6	20.4
1988	305.4	6.9*	10.2	23.6*	18.3	44.4*	53.8*	14.0*	113.2*	20.9
1989	296.0	6.5*	9.4	23.2*	17.8	44.3*	52.9*	12.8*	108.1*	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.2	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.4	3.0
1988	360.8	48.0	0.2	13.2	40.2	27.5*	66.8	119.3	8.1	34.7*	2.9
1989	357.6	47.6	0.2	12.9	39.3	26.8*	66.9	119.8	8.4	33.0*	2.9

* Data from 1988 forward not precisely comparable with earlier figures due to 1972-to-1987 Standard Industrial Classification revisions. A combined series for electronic equipment and instruments is now published because of a major impact on these industries due to the introduction of the 1987 SIC.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1989 Oct	Nov	Dec	1990 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Total Manufacturing	456.25	469.99	476.01	473.06	473.47	473.47	470.49	473.21	477.51	474.61	473.80	479.76	478.53
Durable Goods	446.07	460.08	465.34	459.91	465.04	465.04	457.06	465.25	466.49	463.65	466.02	476.27	473.47
Lumber & Wood Products	386.65	409.41	408.64	413.26	419.85	414.47	409.89	409.50	414.22	409.23	410.01	408.95	418.04
Furniture & Fixtures	383.00	400.20	391.84	409.20	408.97	412.09	392.11	391.00	386.84	379.62	386.23	403.69	379.64
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	490.36	505.18	475.45	486.99	481.80	477.54	488.14	488.78	489.06	485.14	492.15	493.22	485.30
Glass & Glwr./Press, Blown	488.33	525.23	486.13	515.91	501.38	494.77	519.20	516.03	500.02	499.56	508.95	500.33	506.04
Pottery & Rel. Products	456.58	472.23	461.62	476.95	478.27	465.31	463.66	475.92	488.62	478.78	483.44	493.29	470.09
Primary Metal Industries	466.15	478.66	486.95	477.28	479.36	490.91	484.88	484.36	483.49	471.55	479.45	493.61	486.63
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	510.07	518.83	547.20	542.24	542.34	556.66	580.45	555.87	553.48	546.77	550.69	544.99	538.65
Iron & Steel Foundries*	466.28	496.40	501.52	488.63	466.09	454.43	443.48	456.62	442.18	427.25	447.19	491.04	489.06
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	469.85	469.40	469.78	461.31	470.85	492.94	478.70	487.89	483.32	464.96	470.40	488.91	478.50
Fab. Metals, Incl. Ord.	443.60	446.62	461.45	458.84	465.75	466.28	452.58	465.15	466.49	466.58	464.39	477.43	482.80
Metal Cans	468.84	479.64	488.78	507.40	497.03	474.29	464.94	486.72	489.39	481.43	505.47	495.86	497.03
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	556.01	536.04	554.53	499.36	517.32	548.44	542.84	573.24	572.87	551.31	534.30	589.99	575.91
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.*	464.40	465.63	468.10	470.82	470.92	468.12	447.82	455.67	455.80	466.91	469.68	480.24	511.37
Forgings & Stampings	447.70	421.44	431.74	440.67	440.50	441.22	440.19	443.60	454.66	450.15	453.86	461.68	468.33
Industrial Machinery	497.57	505.68	505.79	497.20	508.22	506.94	492.13	503.64	508.67	509.62	509.21	526.66	513.30
Constr. & Rel. Mach.*	519.76	525.10	531.73	507.18	513.75	520.22	491.91	489.39	490.73	531.48	505.20	501.90	470.00
Metalworking Machinery	565.46	564.71	571.27	558.12	580.75	579.04	557.28	575.89	592.09	610.57	603.06	614.60	608.37
Special Industry Mach.	655.73	678.44	687.42	673.44	656.64	680.99	648.90	663.99	673.50	647.34	653.56	667.04	676.58
General Industry Mach.	505.33	513.17	505.98	484.98	504.22	519.60	491.06	510.07	504.56	500.56	507.78	498.08	505.47
Refrig/Svc Ind. Mach.	445.91	446.02	434.50	436.75	426.58	421.44	413.95	434.81	453.86	436.62	452.71	534.96	435.08
Electronic Equipment	392.83	400.40	404.61	396.37	404.19	401.20	396.19	411.25	413.26	414.72	418.15	423.71	420.56
Electric Distribution	358.70	391.44	346.50	330.62	335.48	343.90	322.88	340.18	339.65	336.06	339.65	375.94	358.67
Lighting & Wiring	344.56	342.91	343.22	357.89	356.79	356.74	347.82	375.20	377.33	370.92	378.69	373.26	371.72
Household Aud & Vid	408.04	392.17	411.26	412.93	422.76	413.95	432.51	428.74	448.33	430.78	439.48	439.79	423.15
Communications Equip.	440.16	458.61	459.72	455.52	462.87	458.43	448.84	473.41	476.82	477.43	485.69	496.10	480.90
Electronic Component	333.91	340.05	347.29	336.48	349.74	345.31	342.52	350.37	348.98	358.89	349.85	350.21	359.06
Transportation Equipment	484.36	570.77	589.11	560.03	572.87	564.71	574.48	569.09	561.54	563.04	567.00	565.40	576.80
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	520.86	628.08	646.91	611.35	620.11	620.29	633.95	615.95	619.29	617.18	636.30	621.79	640.15
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	492.87	503.06	530.42	516.89	518.30	526.64	514.45	518.24	526.66	515.50	517.93	529.78	526.54
Measuring & Control	429.39	441.98	456.71	461.55	463.30	458.08	451.47	456.52	465.34	442.18	458.79	462.89	457.03
Medical Instruments	458.58	457.75	466.07	474.55	484.65	500.39	441.73	447.69	461.58	456.96	462.26	487.81	480.80
Misc. Manufacturing	358.02	369.74	380.55	373.51	378.40	382.24	370.21	375.46	369.47	362.78	375.01	384.56	387.37
Toys, Sporting Goods	302.88	313.03	316.68	305.70	316.00	314.80	300.69	310.65	306.23	302.62	311.20	311.98	307.71
Nondurable Goods	464.79	478.67	484.31	485.34	480.58	481.75	480.30	481.03	487.34	483.95	481.52	482.70	482.30
Food & Kindred Products	483.72	501.92	498.70	483.78	478.38	478.61	474.55	483.07	487.34	483.65	474.24	477.84	480.53
Preserv Fruits/Veg*	480.59	491.40	478.11	474.40	461.32	454.20	461.18	463.54	473.57	470.37	446.84	467.25	483.36
Beverages*	515.03	519.38	513.61	551.68	488.95	477.85	499.87	546.07	566.21	554.32	532.47	539.62	547.76
Textile Mill Products	416.33	412.61	414.82	404.27	406.56	405.31	406.12	422.86	428.95	398.68	419.82	422.20	423.86
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	269.92	271.46	272.23	276.38	281.58	283.75	277.97	283.39	293.17	287.83	292.37	292.29	291.56
Men's & Boys' Sts and Cts	246.68	251.54	244.51	245.69	252.04	238.93	256.53	260.99	264.55	265.32	264.97	267.18	260.24
Women's & Child Undergar	297.72	290.04	268.36	293.42	277.02	310.07	291.84	304.13	302.18	287.30	282.35	295.46	306.13
Paper & Allied Products	466.88	477.96	477.28	470.38	470.41	473.93	460.22	469.54	474.73	485.60	480.48	474.66	477.10
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	452.94	440.64	461.92	459.48	451.26	455.20	437.26	451.44	467.84	456.65	455.76	461.67	452.92
Misc. Converted Paper	427.73	460.22	446.20	433.76	441.90	448.54	428.25	442.41	442.26	469.13	459.54	448.92	454.26
Printing & Publishing	518.37	519.14	516.65	504.41	507.59	501.55	505.34	500.63	500.74	502.71	504.41	510.51	506.88
Newspapers	458.54	454.18	457.05	441.05	452.81	450.26	454.44	448.58	466.53	462.66	467.70	459.76	469.25
Commercial Printing*	583.30	595.54	580.99	560.96	573.87	546.56	554.92	542.81	540.38	551.31	547.01	563.90	552.17
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	539.64	573.77	574.21	587.36	575.34	581.52	584.56	580.72	584.30	575.17	577.38	578.56	581.20
Industrial Inorg. Chem.*	569.62	585.79	592.28	575.05	572.18	600.24	584.14	570.63	578.16	574.91	584.90	594.02	595.24
Plastic Materials	639.41	670.82	656.57	669.20	648.20	648.06	722.78	669.77	697.92	680.52	668.05	669.44	694.45
Drugs	592.62	603.35	606.99	620.86	610.98	618.98	610.63	611.15	599.76	595.32	603.82	606.71	608.61
Soaps, Clnrs & Toilet Gds.*	352.13	410.59	400.90	415.33	405.81	414.50	409.22	410.80	428.86	411.53	419.60	410.40	410.22
Paints & Allied Prod.*	559.30	598.53	596.60	569.78	563.17	590.96	614.86	609.96	592.27	605.32	608.82	620.21	595.64
Indust Organ. Chemicals	663.71	704.70	709.87	757.49	727.26	714.94	735.33	747.14	757.42	749.50	739.94	742.81	743.20
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	803.56	796.74	677.78	859.13	854.04	834.57	865.63	831.86	860.43	842.93	792.02	847.22	806.00
Petroleum Refining	856.45	856.38	957.47	938.81	937.79	911.24	942.88	905.71	932.06	906.12	845.54	911.56	861.44
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	383.05	388.27	398.94	400.06	399.36	402.53	395.37	402.68	417.22	413.09	414.92	412.51	406.13
Misc. Plastics Prod.	393.95	394.28	406.56	407.95	403.50	408.20	399.84	408.24	423.85	416.64	421.42	418.58	412.00
Leather, Leather Prod.	271.19	282.90	258.11	276.77	282.72	284.52	283.04	297.47	300.62	297.53	292.53	302.15	305.69

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1987 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1989 Oct	Nov	Dec	1990 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Total Manufacturing	40.7	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.9	41.2	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9
Durable Goods	40.7	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.1
Lumber & Wood Products	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.1	39.7	39.0	39.0	39.3	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.7
Furniture & Fixtures	38.3	39.9	39.5	40.0	39.4	39.7	38.9	39.1	38.8	38.0	38.7	39.5	37.7
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	42.2	43.4	41.2	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.3	42.1	41.8	41.5	42.1	42.3	41.8
Glass & Glwr./Press, Blown	42.5	44.7	41.8	43.1	43.0	42.8	44.0	43.4	42.7	42.3	43.5	42.8	43.4
Pottery & Rel. Products	38.4	40.5	38.5	40.8	40.6	39.4	38.8	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.4	40.6	38.5
Primary Metal Industries	42.3	43.2	43.4	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.2	42.6	42.3	41.4	41.8	42.7	42.5
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	42.4	43.2	45.6	45.3	46.0	46.7	47.0	46.4	46.2	45.3	45.7	44.2	43.9
Iron & Steel Foundries*	42.7	44.6	44.5	44.1	42.8	41.5	40.5	41.7	39.2	38.7	39.4	44.0	42.9
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	44.2	44.2	43.7	42.4	43.0	43.7	42.4	43.1	43.0	41.7	42.0	43.0	42.8
Fab. Metals, Incl. Ord.	40.0	40.2	40.8	41.3	41.4	41.3	40.7	41.2	41.1	41.0	40.7	41.3	41.3
Metal Cans	42.2	42.0	42.1	43.0	42.3	41.1	40.5	41.6	41.9	41.9	42.8	42.6	42.3
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	39.8	38.9	40.3	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.8	40.4	39.1	39.0	41.0	39.5
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.*	41.8	42.1	42.4	42.0	41.2	41.5	40.6	41.2	41.1	41.8	41.2	42.2	42.9
Forgings & Stampings	40.7	38.7	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.5	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.3	39.5	39.8	40.2
Industrial Machinery	42.6	43.0	42.9	42.1	42.6	42.6	41.6	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.5	42.2	41.8
Constr. & Rel. Mach.*	44.5	44.5	44.2	42.8	43.1	43.1	41.9	41.9	41.8	44.7	42.1	42.0	40.0
Metalworking Machinery	44.7	44.5	44.7	43.4	44.4	44.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.8	43.7	43.9	44.7
Special Industry Mach.	45.6	46.5	46.7	46.0	45.6	46.9	45.0	45.2	44.9	43.3	43.6	44.0	44.6
General Industry Mach.	42.5	42.8	42.2	41.1	42.3	43.3	41.3	42.4	42.4	41.3	42.0	41.3	41.5
Refrig/Svc Ind. Mach.	40.5	40.4	39.5	39.1	39.1	38.7	38.4	39.6	40.2	38.3	39.4	42.9	37.8
Electronic Equipment	39.6	40.0	40.3	40.2	40.5	40.2	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.8	39.9	40.2	40.4
Electric Distribution	37.6	39.7	38.5	36.9	37.4	38.0	36.9	37.3	36.6	35.6	36.6	38.4	37.4
Lighting & Wiring	38.2	37.6	37.8	38.4	38.2	38.4	37.4	38.8	38.9	38.2	39.0	38.8	38.6
Household Aud & Vid	39.5	37.6	37.8	38.7	39.4	39.2	39.0	38.8	39.5	38.6	39.7	39.8	39.0
Communications Equip.	39.3	403	40.9	41.6	41.7	41.3	40.4	41.6	41.9	41.3	41.3	41.9	41.6
Electronic Component	39.1	40.1	39.6	39.4	40.2	39.6	39.1	39.5	39.3	39.7	38.7	38.4	39.5
Transportation Equipment	40.6	41.3	41.9	40.7	40.6	41.1	41.3	41.6	42.0	41.4	42.0	41.3	41.2
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	39.7	40.6	41.1	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.9	40.9	42.1	40.9	42.0	40.8	40.8
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	40.3	40.8	42.4	40.7	41.2	41.5	40.7	41.0	41.6	40.4	40.4	41.1	41.2
Measuring & Control	40.7	41.5	41.9	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.4	41.4	39.8	41.0	41.0	41.1
Medical Instruments	41.5	41.5	41.8	41.7	42.7	43.1	40.6	41.3	42.0	40.8	40.8	41.8	41.7
Misc. Manufacturing	39.3	39.8	40.1	39.4	40.0	39.9	39.3	39.9	39.6	38.8	39.6	40.1	40.1
Toys, Sporting Goods	40.6	40.6	42.0	40.9	41.2	40.0	39.0	41.2	40.4	39.2	40.0	40.1	39.5
Nondurable Goods	40.7	41.3	41.5	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.8	41.3	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7
Food & Kindred Products	43.5	44.3	43.9	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.9	42.5	41.6	42.1	42.3
Preserv Fruits/Veg*	46.3	46.8	44.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	42.9	43.0	45.8	44.5	41.8	44.5	45.6
Beverages*	40.3	40.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	37.1	38.9	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.3	41.0
Textile Mill Products	45.5	44.8	44.7	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.0	44.7	45.2	43.1	44.9	45.3	44.9
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	35.1	35.3	35.4	36.2	36.1	36.1	35.5	36.1	36.6	35.8	36.5	36.4	36.4
Men's & Boys' Sts and Cts	36.6	37.1	35.8	34.5	35.7	33.7	36.7	36.4	37.0	36.0	36.7	36.7	35.6
Women's & Child Undergar	36.0	35.5	32.1	33.0	32.1	34.8	33.7	35.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	35.9	36.1
Paper & Allied Products	41.5	42.0	42.2	41.3	41.3	41.5	40.8	41.7	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.6	41.2
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	41.9	40.8	42.3	41.5	41.4	41.8	40.6	41.8	43.0	42.4	42.2	42.2	41.4
Misc. Converted Paper	39.9	41.8	41.2	40.1	40.1	40.3	39.8	40.7	40.5	41.7	41.4	40.7	40.2
Printing & Publishing	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.4	38.1	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.4
Newspapers	33.3	33.2	33.0	32.2	32.6	32.3	32.6	32.6	33.3	33.0	33.1	32.7	32.7
Commercial Printing*	40.2	41.1	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.3	38.8	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.6	39.3
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	41.8	43.5	43.6	43.2	43.0	43.3	42.7	42.7	42.9	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.3
Industrial Inorg. Chem.*	42.7	43.2	44.7	43.0	42.7	44.2	42.7	42.3	42.7	41.6	42.6	42.4	42.7
Plastic Materials	46.2	48.4	45.5	47.2	46.3	47.2	50.9	47.3	48.0	46.9	46.2	46.2	47.5
Drugs	42.0	42.7	43.7	42.4	42.4	42.6	42.2	42.5	42.0	41.0	41.7	41.9	41.6
Soaps, Clnrs & Toilet Gds.*	39.3	41.6	40.7	40.6	40.1	40.4	39.5	40.0	41.0	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.1
Paints & Allied Prod.*	42.5	44.5	45.3	42.6	42.6	44.5	43.3	43.6	43.2	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.1
Indust Organ. Chemicals	42.6	45.0	44.9	46.4	46.0	45.8	43.9	44.9	45.3	44.8	43.5	44.4	45.4
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	41.7	42.2	45.2	42.3	42.3	41.5	42.6	41.1	43.5	41.3	39.7	41.9	40.3
Petroleum Refining	40.9	42.0	45.9	42.9	42.9	41.8	42.8	41.3	43.8	41.3	39.2	41.7	39.9
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	41.1	41.0	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.3	42.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.4
Misc. Plastics Prod.	41.6	41.2	42.0	41.8	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.7	42.9	42.0	42.1	41.9	41.7
Leather, Leather Prod.	39.0	38.7	35.7	38.4	38.0	38.5	38.3	39.4	39.4	39.2	38.9	39.6	39.7

Average hours worked or paid for are afffected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1987 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1989			1990									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Total Manufacturing	11..21	11.38	11.47	11.51	11.52	11.52	11.56	11.57	11.59	11.69	11.67	11.73	11.70
Durable Goods	10.96	11.14	11.24	11.19	11.26	11.26	11.23	11.32	11.35	11.42	11.45	11.56	11.52
Lumber & Wood Products	9.50	10.01	10.14	10.28	10.47	10.44	10.51	10.50	10.54	10.52	10.54	10.54	10.53
Furniture & Fixtures	10.00	10.03	9.92	10.23	10.38	10.38	10.08	10.00	9.97	9.99	9.98	10.22	10.07
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	11.62	11.64	11.54	11.54	11.39	11.37	11.54	11.61	11.70	11.69	11.69	11.66	11.61
Glass & Glwr./Press, Blown	11.49	11.75	11.63	11.97	11.66	11.56	11.80	11.89	11.71	11.81	11.70	11.69	11.66
Pottery & Rel. Products	11.89	11.66	11.99	11.69	11.78	11.81	11.95	12.11	12.37	12.06	12.27	12.15	12.21
Primary Metal Industries	11.02	11.08	11.22	11.23	11.20	11.39	11.49	11.37	11.43	11.39	11.47	11.56	11.45
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	12.03	12.01	12.00	11.97	11.79	11.92	12.35	11.98	11.98	12.07	12.05	12.33	12.27
Iron & Steel Foundries*	10.92	11.13	11.27	11.06	10.89	10.95	10.95	10.95	11.28	11.04	11.35	11.16	11.40
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	10.63	10.62	10.75	10.88	10.95	11.28	11.29	11.32	11.24	11.15	11.20	11.37	11.18
Fab. Metals, Incl. Ord.	11.09	11.11	11.31	11.11	11.25	11.29	11.12	11.29	11.35	11.38	11.41	11.56	11.69
Metal Cans	11.11	11.42	11.61	11.80	11.75	11.54	11.48	11.70	11.68	11.49	11.81	11.64	11.75
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	13.97	13.78	13.76	12.61	13.13	13.78	13.47	14.05	14.18	14.10	13.70	14.39	14.58
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.*	11.11	11.06	11.04	11.21	11.43	11.28	11.03	11.06	11.09	11.17	11.40	11.38	11.92
Forgings & Stampings	11.00	10.89	10.93	11.10	11.04	11.17	10.95	11.09	11.31	11.17	11.49	11.60	11.65
Industrial Machinery	11.68	11.76	11.79	11.81	11.93	11.90	11.83	12.02	12.14	12.28	12.27	12.48	12.28
Constr. & Rel. Mach.*	11.68	11.80	12.03	11.85	11.92	12.07	11.74	11.68	11.74	11.89	12.00	11.95	11.75
Metalworking Machinery	12.65	12.69	12.78	12.86	13.08	13.06	12.93	13.30	13.58	13.94	13.80	14.00	13.61
Special Industry Mach.	14.38	14.59	14.72	14.64	14.40	14.52	14.42	14.69	15.00	14.95	14.99	15.16	15.17
General Industry Mach.	11.89	11.99	11.99	11.80	11.92	12.00	11.89	12.03	11.90	12.12	12.09	12.06	12.18
Refrig/Svc Ind. Mach.	11.01	11.04	11.00	11.17	10.91	10.89	10.78	10.98	11.29	11.40	11.49	12.47	11.51
Electronic Equipment	9.92	10.01	10.04	9.86	9.98	9.98	10.03	10.23	10.28	10.42	10.48	10.54	10.41
Electric Distribution	9.54	9.86	9.00	8.96	8.97	9.05	8.75	9.12	9.28	9.44	9.28	9.79	9.59
Lighting & Wiring	9.02	9.12	9.08	9.32	9.34	9.29	9.30	9.67	9.70	9.71	9.71	9.62	9.63
Household Aud & Vid	10.33	10.43	10.88	10.67	10.73	10.56	11.09	11.05	11.35	11.16	11.07	11.05	10.85
Communications Equip.	11.20	11.38	11.24	10.95	11.10	11.10	11.11	11.38	11.38	11.56	11.76	11.84	11.56
Electronic Component	8.54	8.48	8.77	8.54	8.70	8.72	8.76	8.87	8.88	9.04	9.04	9.12	9.09
Transportation Equipment	11.93	13.82	14.06	13.76	14.11	13.74	13.91	13.68	13.37	13.60	13.50	13.69	14.00
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	13.12	15.47	15.74	15.17	15.62	15.43	15.50	15.06	14.71	15.09	15.15	15.24	15.69
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	12.23	12.33	12.51	12.70	12.58	12.69	12.64	12.64	12.66	12.76	12.82	12.89	12.78
Measuring & Control	10.55	10.65	10.90	11.23	11.30	11.20	11.12	11.30	11.24	11.11	11.19	11.29	11.12
Medical Instruments	11.05	11.03	11.15	11.38	11.35	11.61	10.88	10.84	10.99	11.20	11.33	11.67	11.53
Misc. Manufacturing	9.11	9.29	9.49	9.46	9.46	9.58	9.42	9.41	9.33	9.35	9.47	9.59	9.66
Toys, Sporting Goods	7.46	7.71	7.54	7.42	7.67	7.87	7.71	7.54	7.58	7.72	7.78	7.78	7.79
Nondurable Goods	11.42	11.59	11.67	11.78	11.75	11.75	11.83	11.79	11.80	11.92	11.86	11.86	11.85
Food & Kindred Products	11.12	11.33	11.36	11.41	11.39	11.45	11.38	11.42	11.36	11.38	11.40	11.35	11.36
Preserv Fruits/Veg*	10.38	10.50	10.72	11.11	11.01	10.84	10.75	10.78	10.34	10.57	10.69	10.50	10.60
Beverages*	12.78	12.73	12.97	12.92	12.70	12.88	12.85	13.45	13.81	13.52	13.18	13.39	13.36
Textile Mill Products	9.15	9.21	9.28	9.23	9.24	9.17	9.23	9.46	9.49	9.25	9.35	9.32	9.44
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.72	7.80	7.86	7.83	7.85	8.01	8.04	8.01	8.03	8.01
Men's & Boys' Sts and Cts	6.74	6.78	6.83	6.96	7.06	7.09	6.99	7.17	7.15	7.37	7.22	7.28	7.31
Women's & Child Undergar	8.27	8.17	8.36	8.63	8.63	8.91	8.66	8.64	8.81	8.45	8.28	8.23	8.48
Paper & Allied Products	11.25	11.38	11.31	11.28	11.39	11.42	11.28	11.26	11.33	11.48	11.44	11.41	11.58
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	10.81	10.80	10.92	10.94	10.90	10.89	10.77	10.80	10.88	10.77	10.80	10.94	10.94
Misc. Converted Paper	10.72	11.01	10.83	10.71	11.02	11.13	10.76	10.87	10.92	11.25	11.10	11.03	11.30
Printing & Publishing	13.36	13.38	13.35	13.17	13.15	12.96	13.16	13.14	13.04	13.16	13.17	13.26	13.20
Newspapers	13.77	13.68	13.85	13.74	13.89	13.94	13.94	13.76	14.01	14.02	14.13	14.06	14.35
Commercial Printing*	14.51	14.49	14.31	14.13	14.24	13.63	14.12	13.99	13.75	14.10	13.99	14.24	14.05
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	12.91	13.19	13.17	13.41	13.38	13.43	13.69	13.60	13.62	13.76	13.78	13.71	13.74
Industrial Inorg. Chem.*	13.34	13.56	13.25	13.25	13.40	13.58	13.68	13.49	13.54	13.82	13.73	14.01	13.94
Plastic Materials	13.84	13.86	14.43	14.00	14.00	13.73	14.20	14.16	14.54	14.51	14.46	14.49	14.62
Drugs	14.11	14.13	13.89	14.24	14.41	14.53	14.47	14.38	14.28	14.52	14.48	14.48	14.63
Soaps, Clnrs & Toilet Gds.*	8.96	9.87	9.85	10.13	10.12	10.26	10.36	10.27	10.46	10.34	10.49	10.26	10.23
Paints & Allied Prod.*	13.16	13.45	13.17	13.22	13.22	13.28	14.20	13.99	13.71	13.82	13.90	14.16	13.82
Indust Organ. Chemicals	15.58	15.66	15.81	16.29	15.81	15.61	16.75	16.64	16.72	16.73	17.01	16.73	16.37
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	19.27	18.88	19.42	19.75	20.19	20.11	20.32	20.24	19.78	20.41	19.95	20.22	20.00
Petroleum Refining	20.94	20.39	20.86	21.24	21.86	21.80	22.03	21.93	21.28	21.94	21.57	21.86	21.59
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	9.32	9.47	9.59	9.64	9.60	9.63	9.55	9.75	9.84	9.93	9.95	9.94	9.81
Misc. Plastics Prod.	9.47	9.57	9.68	9.69	9.63	9.65	9.52	9.79	9.88	9.92	10.01	9.99	9.88
Leather, Leather Prod.	7.21	7.31	7.23	7.42	7.44	7.39	7.39	7.55	7.63	7.59	7.52	7.63	7.70

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1987 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Oct 1990	Sep 1990	Oct 1989	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,068	4,041	3,962	27.0	106.0
Total Employment	3,848	3,838	3,772	10.0	76.0
Total Unemployment	220	203	190	17.0	30.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	225	213	193	12.0	32.0
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.0	4.8	0.4	0.6
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	5.5	5.2	4.8	0.3	0.7

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Oct 1990	Sep 1990	Oct 1989	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	96.9	94.9	71.4	2.0	25.5
Total Insured Unemployed	121.9	112.5	89.8	9.4	32.1
Male	72.4	72.9	49.6	-0.5	22.8
Female	46.2	43.1	37.5	3.1	8.7
White, Not Hispanic	72.1	71.7	52.5	0.4	19.6
Black, Not Hispanic	25.5	21.3	19.9	4.2	5.6
Hispanic	18.9	17.4	13.9	1.5	5.0
Other**	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.0
Manufacturing	29.8	29.5	24.3	0.3	5.5
Durable Goods	16.5	16.5	9.4	-0.0	7.1
Nondurable Goods	13.3	13.0	14.9	0.3	-1.6
Nonmanufacturing	93.4	90.3	65.8	3.1	27.6
Contract Construction	26.8	28.6	15.7	-1.8	11.1
Trans. & Public Utilities	4.1	4.3	5.2	-0.2	-1.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	25.3	24.1	17.7	1.2	7.6
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	6.0	5.8	3.7	0.2	2.3
Services	27.0	23.8	18.9	3.2	8.1
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	11.7	12.1	9.9	-0.4	1.8
25 Through 34	40.2	36.5	27.8	3.7	12.4
35 Through 44	28.8	28.1	21.4	0.7	7.4
45 Through 54	20.7	18.4	14.4	2.3	6.3
55 Through 64	14.8	14.6	11.3	0.2	3.5
65 And Over	3.1	2.6	3.0	0.5	0.1
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	14.8	13.5	11.7	1.3	3.1
3 to 4 Weeks	13.2	16.5	10.0	-3.3	3.2
5 Through 14 Weeks	60.0	59.2	42.7	0.8	17.3
15 Weeks And Over	29.9	27.7	22.2	2.2	7.7

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Sep[1]	Aug[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1990	1990	1990	1989	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,109	1,116	12,760	20,892	-38.9
Private Units	1,109	1,116	12,696	20,675	-38.6
Single Family	697	885	9,085	13,614	-33.3
Two-Family	32	74	426	772	-44.8
Three-or-Four Family	12	58	150	218	-31.2
Five or More Family	368	99	3,035	6,071	-50.0
Public Units	0	0	64	217	-70.5
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$155,247	$165,153	$1,578,641	$2,062,480	-23.5
New Buildings	$102,063	$97,936	$1,009,754	$1,500,462	-32.7
Additions and Alterations	$53,184	$67,217	$568,887	$562,018	1.2

[1] Based on reports received from 471 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 479 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1989	Jan	3,825	±60	1.6%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Feb	3,851	±60	1.6%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±60	1.6%	136	±23	16.9%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±60	1.6%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May	3,852	±60	1.6%	120	±21	17.5%	3.0%	±.5	16.7%
	Jun	3,872	±60	1.5%	166	±25	15.1%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Jul	3,864	±60	1.6%	182	±26	14.3%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Aug	3,864	±60	1.6%	171	±25	14.6%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Sep	3,803	±60	1.6%	171	±25	14.6%	4.3%	±.6	14.0%
	Oct	3,796	±60	1.6%	192	±27	14.1%	4.8%	±.7	14.6%
	Nov	3,848	±60	1.6%	190	±27	14.2%	4.7%	±.7	14.9%
	Dec	3,888	±60	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
1990	Jan	3,773	±60	1.6%	207	±28	13.5%	5.2%	±.7	13.5%
	Feb	3,838	±60	1.6%	200	±27	13.5%	5.0%	±.7	14.0%
	Mar	3,849	±60	1.6%	199	±27	13.6%	4.9%	±.7	14.3%
	Apr	3,800	±60	1.6%	177	±26	14.7%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	May	3,834	±60	1.6%	185	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Jun	3,892	±60	1.5%	191	±27	14.1%	4.7%	±.7	14.9%
	Jul	3,922	±59	1.5%	212	±28	13.2%	5.1%	±.7	13.7%
	Aug	3,915	±60	1.5%	189	±27	14.3%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Sep	3,838	±60	1.6%	203	±28	13.8%	5.0%	±.7	14.0%
	Oct	3,848	±60	1.6%	220	±29	13.2%	5.4%	±.7	13.0%
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1987 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1989 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,975.0	114,968	3,824.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	3,989.0	117,342	3,826.0	6,528	163.0	5.3	4.1
1989								
Jan	123,265	4,015.0	116,640	3,858.0	6,625	157.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,117	4,014.0	116,757	3,854.0	6,360	160.0	5.2	3.9
Mar	123,245	3,974.0	117,047	3,853.0	6,198	121.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,615	3,967.0	117,084	3,807.0	6,531	160.0	5.3	4.0
May	123,551	3,945.0	117,132	3,816.0	6,419	129.0	5.2	3.3
Jun	124,111	3,964.0	117,542	3,799.0	6,569	165.0	5.3	4.2
Jul	124,013	3,964.0	117,436	3,799.0	6,577	165.0	5.3	4.2
Aug	124,070	3,974.0	117,550	3,798.0	6,520	176.0	5.3	4.4
Sep	124,023	3,992.0	117,419	3,812.0	6,604	180.0	5.3	4.5
Oct	124,148	4,021.0	117,585	3,828.0	6,563	193.0	5.3	4.8
Nov	124,488	4,034.0	117,836	3,834.0	6,652	200.0	5.3	5.0
Dec	124,546	4,006.0	117,888	3,857.0	6,658	149.0	5.3	3.7
1990								
Jan	124,397	3,994.0	117,863	3,810.0	6,535	184.0	5.3	4.6
Feb	124,630	4,029.0	118,035	3,848.0	6,594	181.0	5.3	4.5
Mar	124,829	4,034.0	118,334	3,844.0	6,495	190.0	5.2	4.7
Apr	124,886	4,002.0	118,116	3,805.0	6,770	197.0	5.4	4.9
May	125,004	4,012.0	118,350	3,820.0	6,653	192.0	5.3	4.8
Jun	124,836	4,037.0	118,389	3,845.0	6,447	192.0	5.2	4.8
Jul	124,767	4,073.0	117,953	3,879.0	6,814	194.0	5.5	4.8
Aug	124,660	4,066.0	117,658	3,872.0	7,003	194.0	5.6	4.8
Sep	124,967	4,083.0	117,898	3,870.0	7,069	213.0	5.7	5.2
Oct	124,784	4,126.0	117,711	3,901.0	7,073	225.0	5.7	5.5
Nov	124,616	4,073.0	117,261	3,851.0	7,355	222.0	5.9	5.5
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

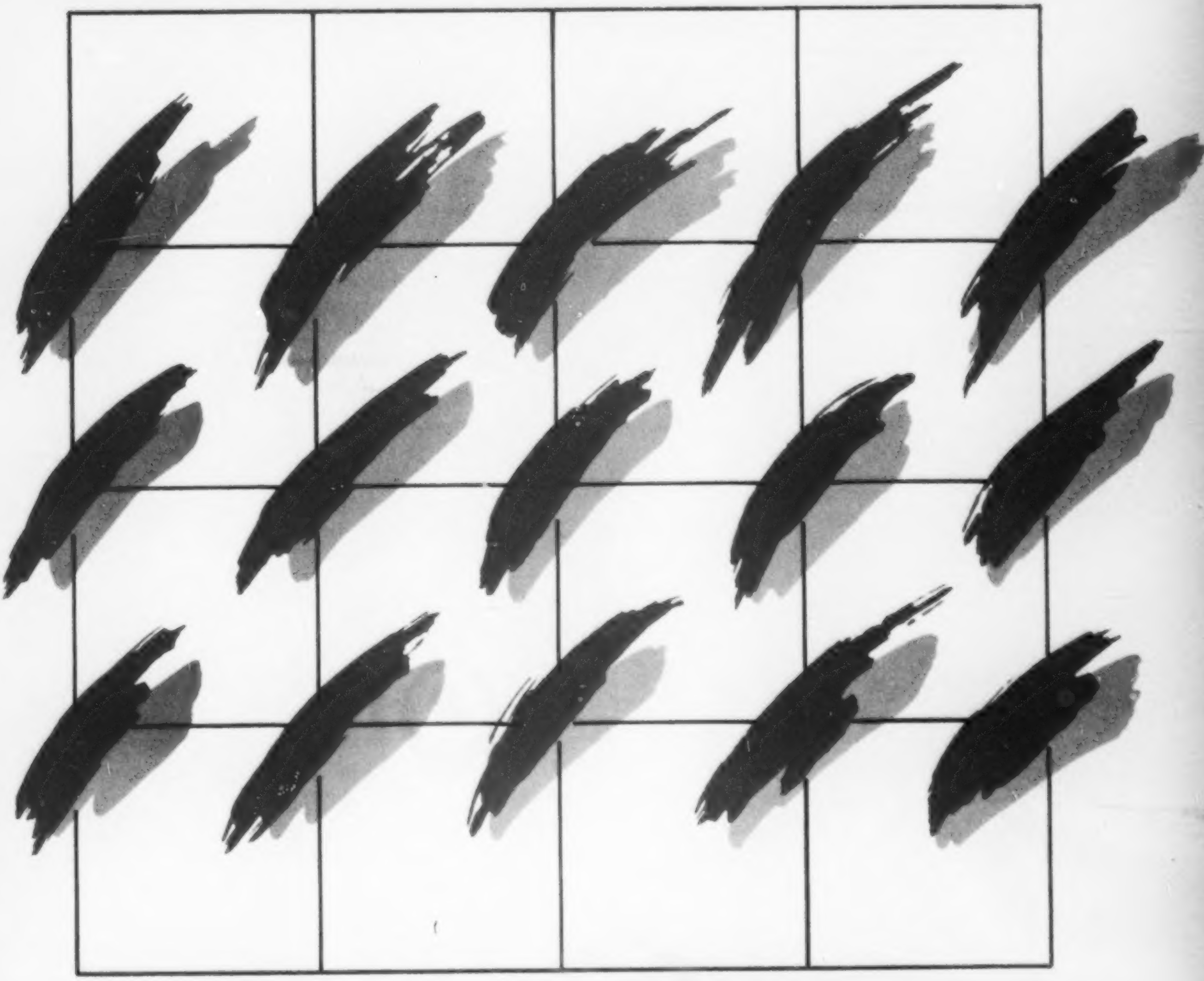
MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3975.0	3989.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3824.0	3826.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0	163.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9	66.1
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.1
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3659.5	3709.8
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3108.7	3151.0
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	550.9	558.8
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.3	653.5
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	170.5	167.5
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2269.5	2327.5
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	409.1	412.3
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	16792	16811
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	256.22	276.45	297.1	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	445.26	457.97
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0	122.6
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	316.55	312.93	296.99	292.01	295.68	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.12	297.46
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2718.8	2540.5
20 Business Failures (No)	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.0	48.8
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1319.8	1311.9
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	532.5	671.1	746.5	738.5	715.3	578.7
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	388.1	346.9	323.6	217.6
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	253.3	293.5	243.2	238.3
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2666.2	2233.9
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1885.8	1485.2
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.3	647.9
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4914.8	5054.3
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4386.3	4331.9
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38434	34930
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5	81.9
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.4
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8531	9956
33 Exhaustions (No)	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6509	7430
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	23.0	23.4
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.1	12.8
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.6	43.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks.
See appropriate pages for monthly data.

95425-1

New Jersey
ECONOMIC



INDICATORS

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State of New Jersey

RAYMOND L. BRAMUCCI,
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New Jersey Department of Labor

DECEMBER 1990

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 311 **Based on data through** **January 4, 1991**

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Employment Outlook in New Jersey's
Major Labor Areas 8

Statistical Section S-1

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PUBLISHER'S NOTEBOOK

Regional Labor Market Review Southern New Jersey Region, 1990

The 1990 annual ***Regional Labor Market Review*** for the **Southern New Jersey Region** *(Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer & Salem counties)* presents analyses of the most significant economic developments on both a regional and county basis. Discussed are trends in demographics, housing, employment, labor force characteristics, as well as current and future economic development projects and the economic outlook. Future growth scenarios are shown in county-level projections of population and employment projections by occupation and industry. Graphics and tables are included.

This report is for sale through the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Room 1010, CN 056, Trenton, NJ 08625-0056. Cost is $10 by check or money order made out to New Jersey Department of Labor. For more information, contact Mary Palombi at (609) 292-2145.

New Jersey Manufacturing Exports—Destinations, Trends and Opportunities

A recently completed report by the New Jersey Department of Labor, (Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research), presents an analysis and comparison of manufacturing exports for 1987 and 1988 for New Jersey, the Nation, the Northeast and the Middle Atlantic Regions.

Based on data from the Massachusetts Institute of Social and Economic Research (MISER), the report provides an in-depth analysis of manufacturing exports by area of destination for 1987 and 1988. Included are detailed tables and graphs for New Jersey and the United States. The analysis of manufacturing exports for New Jersey includes discussions of key two-digit manufacturing industries, potential growth export markets and export-related manufacturing employment. An abbreviated version of this study was published in the July 1990 issue of the *New Jersey Economic Indicators*.

To obtain a copy of this report, write to Frank Ferdetta, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN383, Room 202, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383. For more information on the report, contact Frank Ferdetta at (609) 292-2572.

Trends in Employment & Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance 1989

This report, formerly titled ***Covered Employment Trends,*** provides the most detailed breakout of employment and wages for 1989 published by the New Jersey Department of Labor.

Included are the number of establishments, quarterly and annual employment figures and annual average wages for industries in New Jersey. Statewide statistics are presented at the three-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level, and cover over 300 separate types of business. Similar data for counties are published at the two-digit SIC level, providing industry statistics for about 75 different categories.

The publication also offers information on the size of New Jersey businesses, employment of women, and government employment for 1989. Also included are tables which provide data on long term trends in selected employment and wage statistics.

To obtain a copy of this report, write to New Jersey Department of Labor, ES-202 Program - Room 203, CN 383, Trenton, NJ 08625-0383. Cost is $10 by check or money order made out to New Jersey Department of Labor. For more information, contact Ron Thatcher at (609) 984-5037.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

Pervasive and substantial deterioration of a broad range of economic indicators over the past two months has removed all doubt as to whether the nation has entered its ninth recession of the post-World War II era. Even the official arbiters of business cycle turning points (a committee of economists functioning under the aegis of the National Bureau of Economic Research) recently arrived at such a conclusion. All that remains to be determined is precisely when it began and when it will end.

Because of widespread weakness of consumer spending, business investment and homebuilding, employment declined in December for the sixth month in a row and the nation's unemployment rate climbed to 6.1%, its highest level since June 1987. Layoffs continued in manufacturing, where about 800,000 jobs have been lost since industrial demand began to level off in early 1989, and there were further employment cutbacks in construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, business services and finance. About the only segment of the economy that seems to have escaped the impact of the business slowdown is the health care industry, where spending and employment continue their inexorable rise.

Until a month or two ago, it still appeared possible that the national economy might be able to skirt the margins of recession and gradually wring out its earlier excesses through a continuation of the kind of sluggish growth that marked the second half of 1989 and the early part of this year. It is now clear, however, that a real business contraction is underway. After being on a plateau for more than a year, industrial production plunged 2.6% from September to November, with declines reported in all major product lines. Retrenchment has become more pronounced in both homebuilding and nonresidential construction, and a sharp drop of consumer confidence since August has been accompanied by a marked slowdown of retail sales.

One of the few recent pieces of good economic news is the moderation of inflationary pressures reflected in the consumer price index (CPI), which advanced at an annual rate of only 3.6% in November as fuel oil prices leveled off following big increases from August to October. Though November's CPI was 6.3% higher than at the same time last year, in part because of the spike of oil prices associated with the Persian Gulf crisis, the underlying inflation rate has been easing since last summer because of the business slowdown. If energy is excluded, prices of consumer goods and services have risen at an annual rate of 3.9% over the past three months, down sharply from 5.4% during the preceding six month period.

Business activity is expected to recede further during the months immediately ahead, before turning back up by mid-year on the strength of a quicker pace of consumer spending, rising exports and an upturn of the demand for housing. Although there are dissenters, most forecasters expect this recession to be shallow by historical standards, with unemployment climbing towards 7% in contrast to its high of nearly 10% at the trough of the 1981-82 recession. A less precipitous drop is anticipated this time at least partly because the economy had been gradually unwinding and working off its earlier excesses for more than a year prior to the actual onset of recession. Also, the declining value of the dollar is expected to boost exports countercyclically. There are considerable uncertainties, however, and a deeper recession cannot be ruled out, especially in the event of protracted hostilities in the Persian Gulf.

THE STATE

New Jersey's business slowdown has intensified over the past several months, mirroring the economic situation nationally. Industrial activity slipped further in November, the construction slump deepened and there was additional evidence of weakness in the service sectors. This translated into further job losses and raised the State's jobless rate to 5.9% as of early December, its highest level in nearly five years. With the nation now clearly in a recession, unemployment can be expected to climb still higher during the months immediately ahead.

Nonfarm employment slipped by another 4,900 in November to a seasonally adjusted total of 3,695,300. The health care industry maintained its strong growth trend and some gains were recorded in other service activities. This was not enough, however, to offset widespread cutbacks elsewhere in the economy. Staff reductions numbered nearly 6,000 in manufacturing and smaller employment declines occurred in construction, trade, finance, transportation and communications.

The underlying trend of employment in New Jersey has been downward since late last winter. Job losses since February total about 45,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, most of them in construction and manufacturing. Until early 1990, losses in these industries had been more than offset by growth in the service sectors. This was no longer the case after February, however, as the economic slowdown increasingly rippled into the service sectors. Since that time, industries such as finance and wholesale and retail trade have also been trimming their payrolls and job growth in other service activities (except health care) has either diminished significantly or disappeared entirely.

According to the N.J. Department of Labor's monthly survey of employers, New Jersey has lost about 43,000 manufacturing jobs since the end of 1988, reflecting the combined impact of the continued out-migration of some kinds of industrial activity and the more general national slowdown that has erased 800,000 factory jobs nationally over the same period. Moreover, there are indications from employment reports filed in connection with the State's unemployment insurance program that the monthly sample survey may have missed a significant amount of layoff activity during the second half of 1989. When the Department's statistics are next revised (in late February with the release of January estimates), the decline of manufacturing employment over the past two years could prove to have been closer to 70,000.

Factory job losses have been spread over nearly all industrial categories, with the steepest cutbacks occurring in such durable goods industries as electronics, instruments, industrial machinery, transportation equipment, primary metals products, furniture, wood products, and stone, clay and glass products. Substantial staff reductions have also occurred in apparel and plastic products. The only major industries bucking the trend have been pharmaceuticals, where employment was still growing as of November, and petroleum products, where jobholding has been essentially stable since 1988.

The slump in homebuilding also shows no signs of abating. The number of new dwelling units authorized by building permits continued its four-year slide through October and will probably total no more than 17,000 or 18,000 for all of 1990. This would represent a drop of more than two-thirds from its cyclical peak of 57,000 in 1986 and would be the lowest volume since 1946. This, coupled with reduced commercial, office and industrial building activity, has contributed to a loss of 29,000 construction jobs since early 1989.

Consumers have been doing little to stimulate the flagging economy, either nationally or in New Jersey. Increased aversion to big-ticket purchases has shown up in a sharp drop of already-sagging new car sales since mid-year. New passenger car registrations issued in New Jersey during the July-October period were off 19% from a year earlier.

Total retail sales dropped by about 5% over the same period on an inflation-adjusted basis. Data for the holiday season are not yet available, but it has been widely reported that retail activity remained sluggish during November and December.

It appears likely that there will be some further deterioration of business and labor market conditions in New Jersey as the national recession deepens during the first half of 1991. More layoffs can be expected in manufacturing and construction, and the mediocre performance of the service sectors that was evident throughout much of 1990 is likely to persist at least until late spring or summer. This means a further rise of unemployment, though hopefully not to the level reached during the 1981-82 recession, when both the State and national jobless rates climbed above 9%. A peak closer to 7% would be consistent with the relatively mild contraction anticipated by the majority of forecasters.

If the national economy shifts back onto an upward path by mid-year, as is widely expected barring an extended war in the Persian Gulf, a quicker pace of hiring in New Jersey should not be far behind. As in the past, recovery should show up initially in an upturn of consumer spending. Homebuilding should also begin to pull out of its slump later in the year or in early 1992 in response to declining interest rates, more affordable prices in the real estate market and a growing pent-up demand. Recovery may be sluggish at first and a rebound of investment in commercial, office and industrial facilities can be expected to lag until excess capacity has been absorbed. Nevertheless, there should be better news about the New Jersey economy a year from now then there is today.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

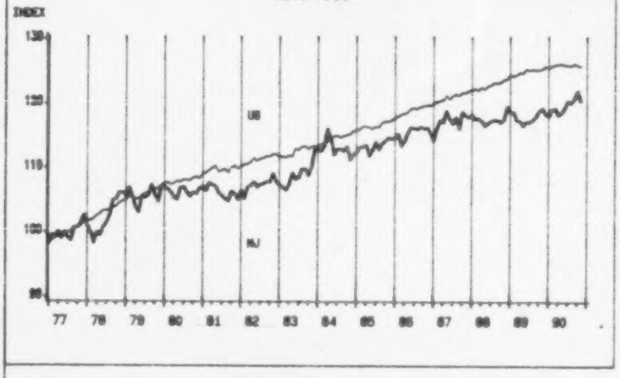
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)						Year to Date % Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$192,891	$189,977	$182,967	2nd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 5.9	+ 6.4
$5,184	$5,194	$5,154	Oct	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 3.0	+ 3.9
2,208	2,415	2,448	Aug	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 3.2	- 3.8
INA	INA	INA	Sep	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+117.8	+ 14.5
975	1,122	2,003	Oct	Dwelling Units Auth. (number)	S-20	-40.2	-14.8
$409.1	$521.7	$498.7	Nov	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	-23.5	- 10.2
$187.4	$119.7	$229.5	Nov	Residential	S-18	-35.6	-12.8
$134.9	$265.2	$203.0	Nov	Nonresidential	S-18	-21.1	-12.6
$86.8	$136.8	$66.2	Nov	Nonbuilding*		- 7.4	+ 1.1
3,695.3	3,700.2	3,720.7	Nov	Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
621.3	627.2	650.7	Nov	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 2.8	- 1.8
3,074.0	3,073.0	3,070.0	Nov	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 0.9	+ 2.7
240	222	149	Dec	Total Unemp. (thous.) official	S- 4	+23.2	+ 5.4
5.9	5.5	5.0	Dec	Percent of Labor Force official	S- 6	–	–
112.2	109.3	88.1	Oct	Insured Unemp. (thousands)	S-24	+26.1	+14.2
3.2	3.1	2.5	Oct	Percent of Covered Emp.	S-24	–	–
40.7	40.9	40.8	Nov	Avg. Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.0	- 0.6
$11.83	$11.71	$11.38	Nov	Avg. Factory Hrly. Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.4	+ 3.4
$486.21	$478.94	$469.99	Nov	Avg Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.5	+ 2.7

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

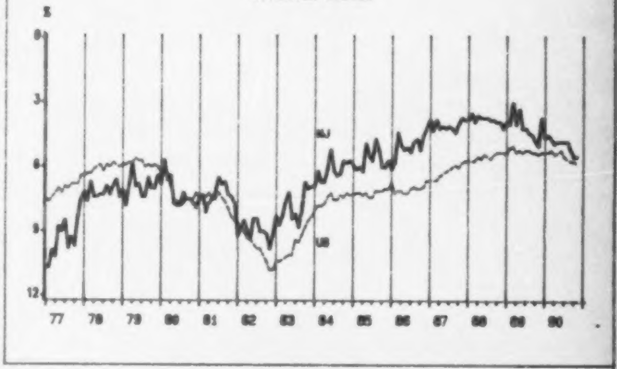
* Not seasonally adjusted

** (Latest Month-2nd Qtr. '90) (Month Ago-1st Qtr. '90) (Year Ago-2nd Qtr. '89)

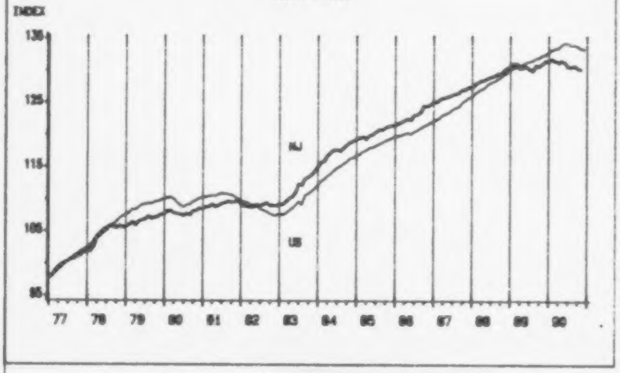
Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States



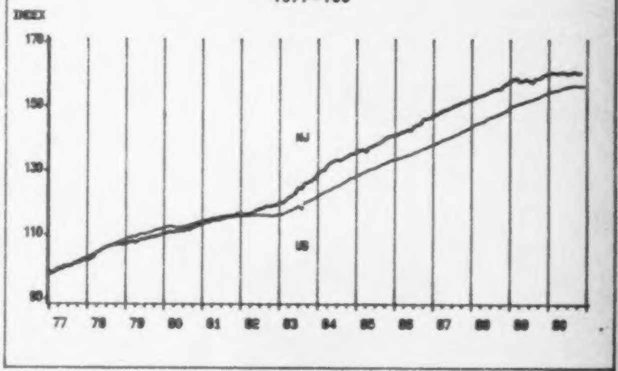
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1977=100



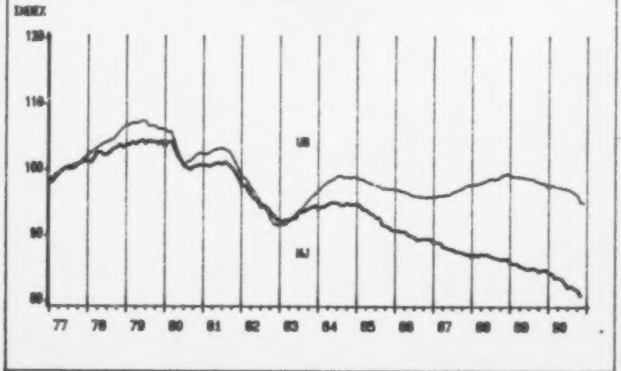
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
INVERTED SCALE



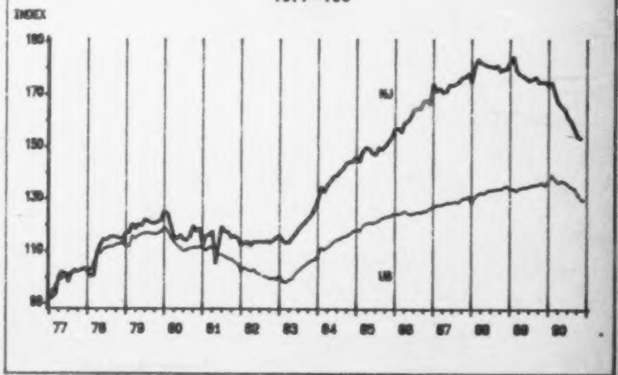
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100



PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100



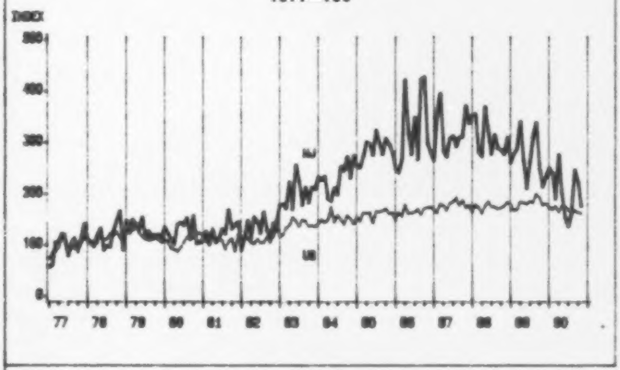
MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100



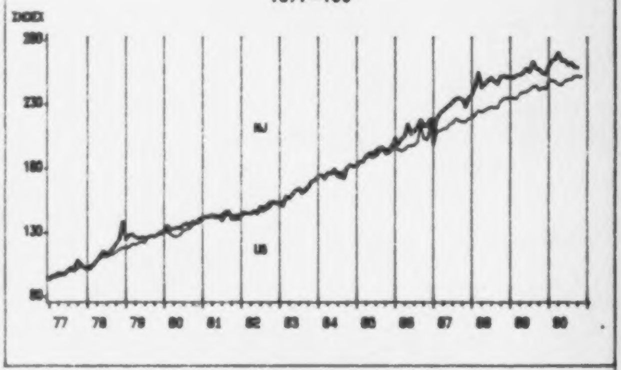
CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.

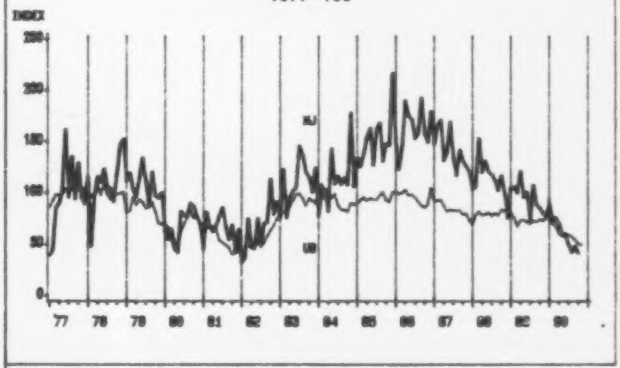
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977=100



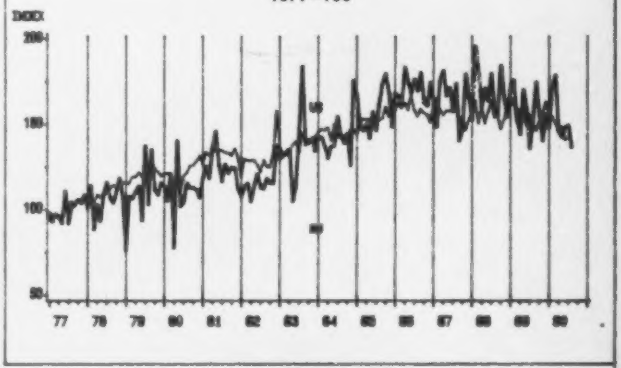
SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977=100



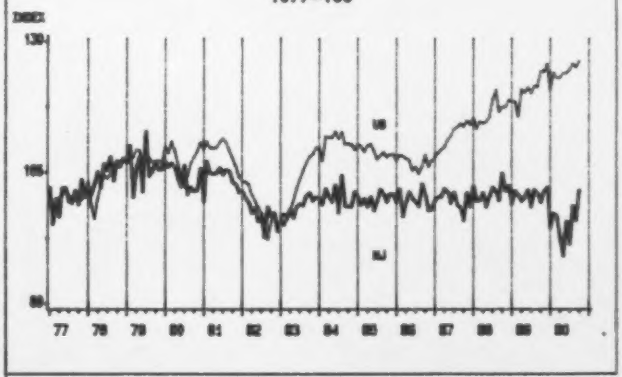
DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1977=100



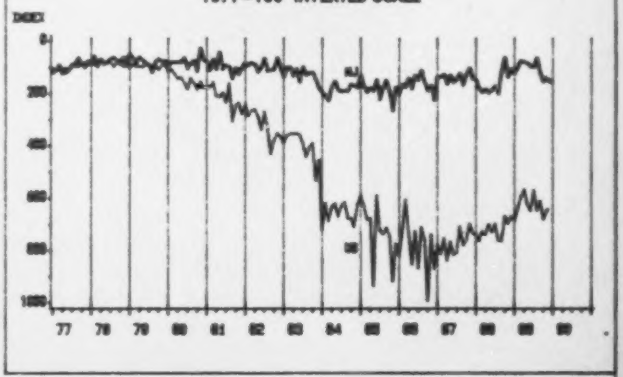
NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977=100



INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1977=100



BUSINESS FAILURES
1977=100 INVERTED SCALE



Employment Outlook in New Jersey's Major Labor Areas

The following brief economic analyses of New Jersey's major labor areas were prepared near the end of 1990 to summarize the economic developments in the respective areas during 1990. In addition, the reports represent any forecasted local area industrial development for 1991 and beyond which could cause the local area economies to react in a counter-cyclical fashion.

For the most part, the labor area short-term outlooks will ultimately be predicated on the national and state economies which have deteriorated since these reports were written. The most recent state and national developments are found in the preceeding article.

If you require more specific information on any of the summaries below, please telephone the local area analyst listed at the end of each article.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990
and
OUTLOOK FOR 1991

ATLANTIC CITY LABOR AREA
(Atlantic and Cape May Counties)

The April 1st opening of the Taj Mahal Hotel-Casino and its creation of 7,000 jobs highlighted economic development in the two-county ***Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic and Cape May counties)*** during 1990. The hoopla which surrounded the opening of this mammoth facility, the gaming industry's scramble to find needed workers and the subsequent decrease in revenues experienced by nearly all of the other gaming halls helped divert attention from the continued easing of economic growth elsewhere in the local economy.

Concerns that the opening of the Taj Mahal would create a severe labor shortage pervaded the local labor market during the first quarter of the year. These fears proved largely unfounded, however, as the Taj Mahal succeeded in hiring the staff it needed and the backfilling of vacated positions elsewhere in the industry was largely accomplished. In fact, the much publicized financial troubles of developer Donald Trump (owner of three hotel-casinos in Atlantic City) and the aforementioned dilution of revenues within the gaming industry have prompted staffing reductions and other belt-tightening measures throughout the industry.

As 1990 drew to a close, the slowing rate of job growth elsewhere in the local economy, together with the layoffs in the gaming industry, had relegated fears of a severe labor shortage to the "remember when" category.

In the two-county Atlantic City Labor Area, the number of jobs on nonfarm establishment payrolls averaged 178,900 through the first nine months of 1990, an increase of 6,900 or 4.0% over the same period in 1989. This was well above the 1.4% increase that occurred between the first three quarters of 1988 and the first three quarters of 1989. Credit for the accelerated rate of job growth in 1990 can be entirely attributed to the opening of the Taj Mahal Hotel-Casino in April.

The labor area's service-producing sector accounted for all of the job gains in 1990, as employment in the goods-producing sector (construction and manufacturing) fell by 400. Job losses in the goods-producing sector occurred entirely within the construction industry which was negatively affected by the completion of the Taj Mahal Hotel-Casino and the slowing of both residential and commercial building activity during 1990. Residential construction, as gauged by dwelling units authorized by building permit, declined by 779 or 39% in the two-county labor area when comparing the first nine-month periods of 1990 and 1989 (1,975 permits authorized in 1990 vs. 1,196 for 1989).

The most significant employment increase within the service-producing sector was recorded in the services subcategory (6,200), where the opening of the Taj Mahal pushed hotel-casino employment up an average 4,400. Other notable job gains within the services subcategory were posted in the health and business service segments.

Comparing the first nine months of 1990 with that of 1989, the trade industry made the second largest employment advance, increasing by an estimated 800. A new Clover department store, which opened in the Shore Mall (Egg Harbor Township) late in 1989, contributed to the nine-month industry average for 1990. The recently renovated and expanded Shore Mall also welcomed a Circuit City electronics/appliance retailer and a TGI Friday's restaurant during 1990, although these two establishments have opened since September and are therefore excluded from the above-estimated increase.

Other notable developments in retail trade included the February opening of Sam's Wholesale Club store in the former Two Guys department store on Rt. 322 in Atlantic City and the October opening the Ross Dress for Less apparel store which occupies the former Morton Jewelers location in the Cardiff Circle Shopping Center (Egg Harbor Township). The opening of two Shop N Bag supermarkets also contributed to the jump in trade employment during 1990. Both are located in new shopping centers: the 120,000-sq. ft. Smithville Square Shopping Center and the 140,000-sq. ft. Brigantine Shopping Center. High vacancy levels at these two new shopping centers reflect both the current slowing of economic growth and a degree of overbuilding in the local retail sector.

The two-county labor area's rapid job growth during 1990, did not favorably impact the official labor force data as might have been expected. Unemployment averaged 5.7% of the civilian labor force during the first nine months of 1990, an increase from 1989's 5.2% rate for the same period. In a similar comparison, the state's rate rose from 4.0% during the first three quarters of 1989 to 4.8% for the same period in 1990.

The labor area's unemployment rate increase in light of its significant job growth during 1990 is not as incongruous as it might first appear. The previously noted decrease in gaming revenues, which has occurred at most of the other hotel-casinos since the Taj Mahal opened, has spurred layoffs throughout the heavily indebted industry. Employment at the Taj Mahal itself will end 1990 substantially below opening day levels. The slowing of economic growth both locally and in the state has spurred cutbacks in a variety of industries. Locally, notable reductions occurred at Whitehall Laboratories, a pharmaceutical manufacturer in Hammonton which laid off nearly 200 workers during 1990, and among several local boat manufacturers and numerous construction firms.

In the nine-month comparisons, construction employment was down by only 400 from 1989 to 1990, which may not accurately reflect the deceleration in construction activity which occurred during the last half of the year. Notable projects that were completed in Atlantic County during 1990 and helped support construction employment levels during the year included: two large parking garages for Bally's Park Place and Caesars hotel casinos; the second 42,000-sq. ft. office building in the Expressway Corporate Center (Egg Harbor Township); a $14-million, 80,000-sq. ft. health/fitness/child-care center for employees of the Sands Hotel-Casino; and a $2.8-million, 77-room Econo Lodge motel on Rt. 322 in Egg Harbor Township.

Significant projects under construction in Atlantic County during 1990 and scheduled for completion over the next 12-18 months include: the 55,000-sq. ft. first phase of the Harbor Creek Office Park development in Egg Harbor Township; a 130-unit residential/commercial development in the blighted inlet area of Atlantic City; and a $15.5-million expansion of Stockton State College in Galloway Township.

Notable developments in Cape May County during 1990 included the completion of a $4.5-million Cultural Center in Ocean City and a 55-unit senior citizen's housing project in Lower Township. Projects under construction in the county during 1990 included a $15-million expansion of Borden's clam processing plant in Lower Township; an $8-million, 295-slip marina development in Lower Township; and a $10-million, 215,000-sq. ft. shopping center in Middle Township. Also under construction in Middle Township during 1990 were a $10-million elementary school and a $6-million performing arts center.

Cape May County also benefitted during 1990 from the relocation of a northern New Jersey bottle decorating firm, M. C. Decorating, Inc., to a 38,000-sq. ft. building in the county's Airport Industrial Park which resulted in 100 jobs. A new firm, Cape May Gourmet Foods, also located in the Airport Industrial Park during the year, bringing another 75 jobs. The airport itself, which received improvement grants totalling $1.1 million from the Federal Aviation Administration during 1990, welcomed several new firms including an aircraft repair and maintenance firm, a sightseeing and charter flight operator and a provider of daily commuter flights to Philadelphia.

Significant developments which could get under way in the two-county labor area during 1991 include: two projects planned at the Federal Aviation Administration Technical Center in Egg Harbor Township, a $24-million, 165,000-sq. ft. air traffic control laboratory and a $5-million laboratory for explosive detection devices. Both projects are part of a 10-year, $16-billion nationwide effort to upgrade the nation's air traffic control system.

Construction also could begin on a new convention center in Atlantic City in 1991. The removal of toxic waste buried at the proposed site was under way during 1990, and a solution to the project's funding shortfall is expected during 1991. Further progress is also expected on the 10-year, $650-million urban renewal project currently under way in the depressed inlet area of Atlantic City. Its first phase, a 130-unit residential/commercial development should be completed early in 1991.

Possible developments in Cape May County during 1991 include a $4-million expansion of the Mariners Landing amusement pier in Wildwood and the conversion of the former Everlon building in the county's Airport Industrial Park into a business incubator facility.

Although the labor area's seasonal fluctuations in employment have been softened by the growth of the hotel-casino industry, the summer resort season remains a critical part of the local economy, particularly for Cape May County.

In that regard, although most tourism officials and resort businesspersons in the Atlantic City Labor Area believe that the summer of 1990 was not on a par with the now benchmark, pollution-free summers of the mid-1980s, many also detected a rebound from the past three seasons in tourist activity this past summer.

Credit for the perceived upturn (particularly during the second half of the season, mid-July to Labor Day) is most often given to better marketing and advertising efforts and a sharp drop in the number of pollution-related beach closings.

Reflecting the continued weakening of the national and state economies, as well as the maturing of the hotel-casino industry, a continued easing in the pace of economic development is expected in the Atlantic City Labor Area during 1991. The labor area's economy will be negatively affected during the coming year by continued slowing in the construction and manufacturing sectors, expected sluggishness in consumer spending and business investment, the possibility of an oil-led increase in inflation and the more restrictive lending practice brought about by the savings and loan crisis. Although some new jobs should be created in the Atlantic City Labor Area during 1991, the expected shrinking of payrolls across a wide range of industries could offset or exceed these gains. Overall, a further rise in the labor area's level of unemployment is probable during 1991, maybe exceeding 6.0%.

From the broader and longer-term perspective, the opening of the Taj Mahal has placed an exclamation mark at the end of Atlantic City's second wave of hotel-casino development. The outlook for continued expansion of the hotel-casino industry has dimmed considerably over the past year, and the early 1990s is projected as a consolidating or maturing phase for the gaming industry, with little or no growth expected. Should this prove correct, then a period of slower overall economic development, along with a slower rate of job growth, can be expected in the Atlantic City Labor Area over the next few years.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990
and
OUTLOOK FOR 1991

CAMDEN LABOR AREA
(Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties)

The economy of the three-county ***Camden Labor Area*** continued on a tempered but upward course in 1990. For the first nine months of the year, nonfarm payroll employment averaged a record level of 458,700, up by 8,500 or 1.9% from the same period in 1989. Even though the labor area's nonfarm employment was at another record level, growth was considerably less than the 3.8% increase that was recorded in the area between the first three quarters of 1988 and 1989. The labor area's increase in 1990 primarily reflected increased staffing (11,300) in the service-producing sector.

Much of the labor area's employment gain in the service-producing sector occurred in the services subcategory (5,300) and in the trade industry (3,300), reflecting a long-term upward shift from a manufacturing-based to a services-based economy. Strong over-the-year growth occurred in the health services segment. Wholesale/retail trade's gain was at the retail level, primarily resulting from increased staffing at general merchandise stores, food stores and apparel accessory stores, plus new and expanded miscellaneous retail stores. At an average of 125,600 or 27% of the labor area's total nonfarm payroll employment, the trade industry is the largest employer in the tri-county area.

Elsewhere among the service-producing industries, average monthly government jobholding, from January through September 1990, was up substantially (by 2,300) over the same nine-month period in 1989. Almost all of the government's advance was in the local segment where growth in education led the way: the baby boom "echo" (children of the baby boom generation) is resulting in increasing elementary school enrollment. In addition, transportation/public utilities experienced a gain of 600, primarily resulting from employment additions in motor freight transportation and warehousing. The only decline recorded was in finance/insurance/real estate (200) which was brought on by a softening of the area's real estate market, from belt-tightening among insurance carriers and from savings and loan "bailout" problems and stricter lending regulations which affected many financial institutions.

In the goods-producing sector, average construction employment was unchanged, contrary to the statewide downward trend. However, at an average level of 2,739 (preliminary data), residential dwelling units authorized by building permit from January through September 1990 were down by 29% compared with the level of 3,874 for the same period in 1989 and down by over 50% from the peak year of 1987.

On the plus side, industrial and public construction was able to offset some of the residential decline. Industrial construction was especially strong in Gloucester County. The Pureland Industrial Park in Logan Township is one of the industrial projects which will consist of almost 6 million square feet of space after 800,000 square feet of space is added by the end of 1991. Two large projects are now under construction. Also, throughout the three counties, there are a few office parks expanding and new ones that are still in the planning stages.

Manufacturing employment has declined in New Jersey as a whole and the Burlington-Camden-Gloucester county area has had significant declines in employment. Based on the average for the first nine months of 1990, the area's manufacturing employment was 70,000, down by 2,600 over the same period in 1989. The factory decline was led by payroll losses in stone/clay/glass products (700), food/kindred products (600), 400 each in electronic equipment and primary metals and 300 each in fabricated metals and chemicals. The loss in stone/clay/glass was primarily related to the closing of two firms, the AFG Company in Cinnaminson (Burlington County) and the Certainteed Corp. in Winslow Twp. (Camden County). The decline in food/kindred products resulted from the Campbell Soup Company shutdown of its manufacturing facility and cutbacks at its headquarters, both in Camden City (Camden County). The decline in electronic equipment was due to personnel cutbacks at the General Electric Company in Camden and Burlington counties, while the loss in primary metals resulted partly from the closing of one of U.S. Pipe Company's manufacturing facilities in Burlington City (Burlington County). The losses in fabricated metals and chemicals were due to staff reductions in various companies because of the softening economy.

For the first nine months of 1990, the rate of unemployment stood at 4.7% in the three-county Camden Labor Area, up by 0.7 percentage points compared with the first nine months of 1989. During the same time periods, the average unemployment rate for the state was 4.8% for 1990, up by 0.8% percentage points from 1989.

By the end of 1990, annual average total nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Camden Labor Area will exceed the record level of 1989. Barring a major national downturn, the outlook for 1991 is mildly favorable: one of modest economic expansion in comparison with a somewhat slower or no-growth prognosis for the state. Overall service-producing employment is expected to continue to grow at a fairly moderate rate in the labor area, paced by advances in health and business services and trade. The opening of a few new strip shopping centers and the expansion and renovation of other centers will spur upward employment levels in the trade industry. On the downside, the trade industry experienced a cut-back of about 100 workers late in 1990, and could possibly be affected in 1991, as civilian services, specifically food and drink services, are further curtailed by the elimination of basic training units at Fort Dix in Burlington County.

Construction should hold its own in all sectors except residential. Housing construction is expected to continue to be weak during most of 1991 due to more restrictive lending regulations and caution on the part of potential homebuyers in what are perceived as uncertain times. Also, many first-time buyers continue to remain priced out of the market. However, commercial, industrial and public construction should be fairly healthy due to work on new and expanding shopping centers and corporate parks and from highway improvements and other infrastructure expansion.

In Gloucester County, the Pureland Industrial Park continues to grow. Two large projects under way in the park are the 250,000-sq. ft. General Electric Aerospace manufacturing facility and the 200,000-sq. ft. Mercedes Benz distribution/training center. In Camden County, the city of Camden continues to experience continued public construction, such as the $110-million incinerator and the $52-million state aquarium. Also in Camden County, $22 million will be spent on widening of a stretch of Rt. 70, which is scheduled for start up around September 1991.

In Burlington County, the new 1.0-million-sq. ft. General Services Administration facility in Burlington Township should be in full operation by September 1991 employing about 250 workers, and, in the same general area, part of the last connecting leg of I-295 is well under way at a cost of $52 million. A short distance away in the Mount Holly area, the county's 140,000-sq. ft. Human Services building has just been completed.

Employment levels in the manufacturing sector will move lower as 1991 progresses. General Electric has announced plans to make additional employment cutbacks. From 1990 through 1992, about 1,900 workers will be affected at its aerospace facilities in plants located in Camden City, Moorestown and Gibbsboro. Partially offsetting these expected layoffs will be the employment of about 500 people in the new General Electric Aerospace manufacturing facility at the Pureland Industrial Park in Logan Township (Gloucester County) by mid- or late 1991. Also, there are expected to be openings of some small factory facilities and possibly expansion at others but the total of these will not be enough to offset expected losses.

The overall economy of the Camden Labor Area is poised to expand if the current state and national slowdown proves to be shallow and of short duration. The three-county labor area's level of unemployment will rise somewhat in at least early 1991, primarily as a result of seasonal factors and because of pending cutbacks in manufacturing. Beyond the first quarter of the year, if the current national and state economic softness turns decidedly downward, the local labor area will be negatively affected and it is possible that the unemployment rate could rise to 6.0% in 1991.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990
and
OUTLOOK FOR 1991

HACKENSACK LABOR AREA
(Bergen County)

During the first nine months of 1990, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the ***Hackensack Labor Area (Bergen County)*** rose by 2,600 or 0.6% from the same period in 1989 to reach an average of 470,500. This is a clear indication of generally slower economic growth, when compared with a gain of 6,000 or 1.3% experienced between the first three quarters of 1988 and 1989. The county's rate of growth this year was virtually the same as that for the state (0.5%). During the January-September 1990 period, job gains of 5,300 in the county's service-producing sector more than offset cutbacks of 2,700 in the goods-producing sector.

In the goods-producing sector, total employment in the county continued to drift lower as both the construction and manufacturing segments posted losses. For the January-September period of 1990, total employment in goods-producing industries fell by 2,700 or 2.4% from the same period in 1989 to reach a total of 112,100. This 2.4% loss was lower than the 3.4% drop for the state over the same period. In construction, payrolls were down by 1,000 or 4.5% in Bergen County as building activity continued to slow down in 1990. The recent year-to-year loss, however, was not as large as the 6.9% drop that occurred in the state over the same period primarily because of the large number of approvals for projects in the county over the past few years that are still in progress.

Manufacturing employment in Bergen County continued its downward trend, falling by 1,700 during the first three quarters of 1990 from the same period in 1989. Bergen County lost 1.8% of its manufacturing employment base compared with a 2.5% loss for the state. The reason for the difference between the county and the state is partially related to the employment mix in the county's manufacturing segment. In Bergen County, fewer workers in industries classified as manufacturing are directly involved with the production of goods; many have white-collar jobs and work in corporate offices. Typically, when orders for manufactured goods slacken, blue-collar workers are the first to be affected.

For the first nine months of 1990, employment expanded in the service-producing sector by 5,300 or 1.5% in Bergen County to a total level of 358,400, compared with a statewide gain of 1.6%. Over 75% of the newly created jobs in Bergen County were in the services subcategory (viz., business and health services), which increased by 4,400 or 3.8%. Another 23.0% of the additional jobs were in government, with many resulting from the hiring of temporary workers at the federal level for the 1990 census. Employment levels in the other service-producing industries were relatively unchanged.

Sluggish economic conditions so evident in the nonfarm establishment-based employment statistics for Bergen County can also be seen in the resident-based labor force data. January-through-September averages show the number of unemployed residents increased by 3,300 from 1989 to total 16,600 in 1990. The unemployment rate climbed from 2.8% in 1989 to 3.5% in 1990, but was still well below the 4.8% rate posted for the state. Area residents holding jobs in Bergen County and elsewhere remained virtually unchanged, inching up by just 200 to a total level of 455,800. At 472,400, Bergen had the highest total labor force of any county in New Jersey.

Bergen County's economy will generally reflect state and national trends in the year ahead. In a sluggish economic climate, total nonfarm wage and salary employment in Bergen County will show little, if any, increase. Job losses in the goods-producing sector are apt to all but erase modest job gains in the service-producing sector. If war should break out in the Persian Gulf or the national economy significantly deteriorates, economic conditions in the county, like the state, could be adversely affected.

Employment in the goods-producing sector will be hard hit as job losses are expected in both the construction and manufacturing segments. Construction payrolls should continue to erode as building activity remains relatively depressed due to restrictive lending policies and sluggish demand in both the residential and nonresidential segments.

In manufacturing, employment also will contract as firms continue to respond to adverse market conditions by making additional cutbacks, consolidating or relocating operations to make them more profitable. For example, in January 1991, the Nestle-Hills Bros. Coffee Co. will close its 50-year old plant in Edgewater; production is to be shifted to a plant in Suffolk, VA. As a result, about 140 workers will lose their jobs in Bergen County. In a similar development, Troll Associates, a leading children's book publishing company, will relocate its Mahwah distribution center to Memphis, TN by mid-1991. About half of the more than 500 employees will be affected and will be asked to relocate. The corporate headquarters, however, will remain at its present site. The firm, formerly known as Education Reading Service, also sells educational software and video cassettes.

In the service-producing sector, the employment picture may be mixed at the individual industry level. Employment in the services subcategory could remain on a upward track if health and business services keep expanding; however, the rate of employment growth is likely to slow. Government payrolls may also show some small expansion at the local level.

On the downside, employment losses can be expected in the wholesale/retail trade industry should economic conditions worsen and if there is a further slowdown in the amount of consumer spending. Furthermore, employment in transportation/communications/public utilities is almost certain to drop. As part of a consolidation, United Airlines will close the Rockleigh reservations office in April 1991. The 395 sales representatives, supervisors and administrators will be offered jobs in other states. In addition, in the same borough, there could be layoffs at Pan Am's general accounting office. Also, the American Bureau of Shipping may relocate from Paramus to Houston, Texas in 1991. This non-profit company, which inspects ships for safety and seaworthiness, has been in Bergen County since moving out of Manhattan in 1985. Currently, the workforce totals about 475, down from 575 five years ago.

In 1991, employment in finance/insurance/real estate also could show a loss. A number of projected layoffs could force industry levels lower. National Community Banks, Inc. of Maywood will relocate 500 workers out of a total of about 1,000 next year from Bergen County to a newly purchased headquarters facility in West Paterson (Passaic County). Later, an unspecified number of workers also will be transferred to the West Paterson site after the completion of a second office building. Because the need for space was so urgent the bank was forced to abandon its consideration of the Becton Dickinson site in East Rutherford for its new headquarters. The bankholding company owns the 114-branch National Community Bank of Rutherford. Additionally in 1991, Citicorp Mortgage, Inc. is closing an office with 180 workers in Woodcliff Lake. Chase Manhattan Corp also is planning cutbacks, some of them probably in Bergen County.

On the upside, however, there are a number of high quality developments in progress, nearing completion or on the drawing boards in Bergen County. For example, Whiteweld Centre International Corporate Plaza in Woodcliff Lake is now under construction on a 20-acre site adjacent to the Woodcliff Lake Hilton Hotel and Conference Center. Plans call for a three-story office building with 230,000 square feet of space. The building will cost $80 million and is scheduled for completion in 1991.

United Parcel Service (UPS), the largest delivery service in the world, is building a $80-million computer and telecommunications center in Mahwah. The three-story, 400,000-sq. ft. facility is on a 39-acre site in the Ramapo Ridge/McBride Office Park. About 1,500 workers will be employed at the facility in 1991, with most coming from Paramus.

Work is under way on a $100-million hotel/office project on River Dr. in Elmwood Park. River Drive Center will consist of three office buildings with 260,000 square feet of space. Nearby on a 22-acre tract, there will be another 12-story, 300,000-sq. ft. office building and a 14-story Marriott Hotel. The work on both projects will be done in phases with completion set for 1995.

The Overpeck Centre complex is a joint venture between Hartz Mountain Industries, Inc. and the municipality of Ridgefield Park. On the 60-acre site, three office buildings and a Loews Tenplex movie theater have already been built. One of the office buildings was recently constructed by the UJB Financial Corp., the holding company for United Jersey Banks. The six-story, 300,000-sq. ft. building will serve as an operations center for data processing operations. The UJB Financial Corp. will move 800 employees, probably from other Bergen County locations, into the building in 1991. Since 1987, Agfa-Gevaert has had its corporate headquarters in a nine-story building at Overpeck Centre, and the Degussa Corp. and the Metromedia Paging Service share a 167,000-sq. ft. building. A fourth office building with 208,000 square feet of space is expected to be completed before the end of the year and occupied in 1991. There are plans to build two more office buildings and a hotel at the site. In 1992, Samsung will relocate its corporate headquarters from Fort Lee to a building in the same complex.

The Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission has approved the Meadowlands Club and Towers, a $150-million mixed-use project. Preliminary plans call for a luxury athletic club, a "wellness center," a sports-medicine clinic, 357 condominium units, 120 guest rooms, space for small trade shows, a 35-slip marina, a catering facility for 2,000 and parking for 1,200 cars. The 25-acre site is in East Rutherford and Carlstadt on the Hackensack River less than one mile from the Meadowland Sports Complex.

In September 1990, Nordstrom, Inc, a Seattle-based fashion retailer, opened its Northeast regional flagship store at the Garden State Plaza in Paramus. There are about 800 employees at the 245,000-sq. ft. former Hahne's store, which was renovated at a cost of $30 million. Nordstrom has 61 stores, most of which are in the Pacific Northwest. The Paramus branch is among the largest and the first in the Northeast.

Westfield International wants to expand the Garden State Plaza by 750,000 square feet of space. Beside the recent opening Nordstrom's, developments at the mall will include a new Lord & Taylor's in 1992.

Yaohan Department Store Co., Ltd., is planning to redevelop the Hills Bros. site in Edgewater when that firm closes in 1991. Proposed for the property is a 15-story, $50-million Japanese-style hotel with 250 rooms and a six-story martial arts/cultural center, which would offer instruction on flower arrangement, tea ceremonies and karate and judo. Just north of the Hills Bros. site, the company owns Yaohan Plaza, a $20-million complex featuring Japanese foods and products.

Hackensack Medical Center will undertake a $113.8-million expansion, the costliest ever undertaken by a hospital in New Jersey. The three new pavilions, to be erected by 1994, will increase the number of hospital beds from 529 to 597. As a result of the expansion, the center will become the largest acute-care facility in the county. The project was approved by the New Jersey Department of Health in November 1989.

In October 1990, Holy Name Hospital in Teaneck broke ground on a $50-million expansion and renovation project. Plans call for a five-story wing off the West Building and a one-story wing on the Marian Building. Additionally, there will be renovations throughout the complex, such as revamped corridors and elevators. The project is slated for completion in 1992.

Highlighting residential construction, Sebring Associates is building Excelsior II, an 18-story residential tower with 268 units in Hackensack. The 441,000-sq. ft. structure will be identical to Excelsior I, which was completed in July 1988. Linking the two buildings will be a 2 1/2-story glass structure with a restaurant, health club and retail stores. The cost of the project is estimated at $80 million.

The Carlyle Towers project in Cliffside Park, being developed by the Cliffside Park Association, is almost complete. The entire project, valued at $150 million, consists of two 18-story towers connected by a four-story bridge containing villa units. These townhouse units range in price from $480,000 to $825,000 and each contains up to 3,700 square feet of space. The Carlyle Towers complex will eventually have a total of 370 condominium units.

Town & Country Developers, a division of Whiteweld Barrister and Brown, is building Cambridge Heights, a $70-million condominium project in Ramsey. Plans call for 500 units to be built over a five-year period. Prices for the units (simplex, duplex, townhomes) range from $179,900 to over $259,900. Amenities include a manned gatehouse, tennis courts, a swimming pool and a recreational facility. Currently, 140 of the units have been sold.

In May 1989, the Palisades Park Planning Board rejected a scaled-down proposal by Rosenshein Associates of New Rochelle, New York for a proposed $100-million, 496,000-sq. ft. project that would have included three department stores, a 3,000-seat movie theater and underground parking for 3,394 cars. The original proposal was rejected in 1987. Now, in 1990, the developer has come back with a plan for 1,200 units of housing. The units would be contained among five or six buildings on the 16-acre site.

The owners of Hackensack Ford may replace the auto dealership, housed in temporary buildings since a fire in 1988, with four 28-story condominium towers containing 550 units. If the city's zoning codes are not changed to permit high density development, the dealership would be rebuilt. Conceptual plans for the four residential towers were submitted to the planning board in May 1990. The 7.5-acre site is located near the Hackensack River between Johnson Park and Foschini Park.

Work on some of the above-mentioned building projects may be slowed, postponed or even cancelled at least until the next cyclical upturn in the construction industry and in the overall economy. However, the unfinished 19-mile extension of I-287 from Morris County to the New York State Thruway, to cut through Bergen County, is a large ongoing project. The $400-million highway extension, which is scheduled for completion in 1993, will be a major impetus for additional economic development in northwest Bergen County in the longer term.

In 1991, however, the economy of Bergen County will likely remain relatively sluggish as economic conditions further deteriorate in the state and the nation. This does not rule out a modest increase of a few thousand in the level of the county's total nonfarm wage and salary employment. The rate of unemployment to the labor force, however, is likely to rise to the level of 4.0%.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1991

JERSEY CITY LABOR AREA
(Hudson County)

During 1990, the economic malaise in the nation and the state was also evident in the ***Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)***. Over the first three-quarters of 1990, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment averaged 251,100 or only 800 (0.3%) more than in 1989, an indication of a slowdown in the county's economy when compared with the increase of 4,700 or 1.9% posted for the same period from 1988 to 1989. At the same time, the number of unemployed workers increased by 2,900 and the unemployment rate rose by 0.9 of a percentage point to reach 7.3% of the labor force, which was much higher than the state's rate (4.8%) for the same period.

All of the modest job gain in Hudson County this year was in the service-producing sector of the economy, while employment in the goods-producing sector fell by 900 to total an estimated 49,200. From January to September 1990, employment in the service-producing sector averaged 201,900, or 1,700 above average employment for the same period in 1989. Much of the growth occurred in government (700), mostly in education at the local government level. In the private service-producing sector, the only sizeable growth occurred in business (1,000) and health services (400) in the services subcategory and in the transportation/communications/public utilities industry (300), although the motor-freight transportation component was down by 100 jobs.

Employment was down by 800 in the wholesale/retail trade industry, all in the retail trade component, and was a reaction to reduced consumer spending over the year. The finance/insurance/real estate industry fell by 300 as a result of cutbacks stemming from the savings and loan bailout crisis, the tighter regulation of lending policies and the decline in the residential and commercial real estate markets.

The job growth that did occur in 1990 largely can be related to the continued development of several significant office and mixed-use projects along the county's Hudson River waterfront and in the Hackensack Meadowlands District sections of Secaucus and North Bergen. In addition, the Northeast Auto-Marine Terminal (NEAT) recently opened its new auto importing facility on the Jersey City waterfront and is expected to unload and process 134,000 vehicles per year. The new facility is part of the $50-million Port of New York and New Jersey Auto Marine Terminal, which centralizes auto importing operations away from crowded Port Newark (Essex County). The workforce of NEAT is about 175.

There were, however, several closings in Hudson County during 1990, including Central Industries, a linen supply company, which closed its facilities in both Jersey City and Hoboken due to increasing operating costs and a declining demand for linens; about 150 workers were laid off. Also in Jersey City, Consolidated Laundries closed with the loss of 118 jobs. And in South Kearny, the Acme Market Distribution Center closed and approximately 200 workers were laid off.

In the goods-producing sector, employment showed a nine-month average decline of 900; both the manufacturing and construction segments posted job losses. In manufacturing, jobholding fell by 600 as high operating costs, foreign competition, plant closings/relocations and reduced consumer demand contributed to its continuing downward trend. Most of the job losses occurred in the textile, apparel and electronic equipment industries. In construction, payrolls were down by an average of 300 compared with the first three quarters of 1989 and can be related to the soft real estate market, both residential and commercial, and to the problems in the financial community. Planned residential construction in 1990 as measured by authorized building permits totalled an accumulative 503 through October compared with 1,403 for the same 10 months in 1989. According to Sitar Corporate Real Estate Services & Investments, the office vacancy rate for Hudson County on October 1, 1990 was 18.76%.

Despite the sluggishness in the economy, there are presently several major commercial projects under construction along the Hudson River. For example, the Science and Technological Center is being built in Liberty State Park in Jersey City. The $5.5-million complex is expected to be completed in 1992.

Harborside Financial Center, located on 50-acre site in downtown Jersey City, is in its second and third phases of construction. The $900-million project, which was started in 1982, is expected to take up to 10 years to complete. It will consist of six million square feet of office space, 225,000 square feet of retail space, 300 hotel rooms, 650 housing units, 250 boat slips and 4,500 parking spaces.

Phase I of the redevelopment of the 34-acre former Colgate Palmolive manufacturing site consists of the construction of the 43-story Merrill Lynch office tower. When completed in 1992, approximately 2,600 employees are expected to be transferred from New York City.

Moving inland in the county to Journal Square, the central business district of Jersey City, a nine-story office building is under construction. Within the Hartz Mountain's Harmon Cove development area of the Meadowlands, office buildings, theaters and hotels continue under various phases of construction.

On the negative side, Maxwell House Coffee, a division of Kraft-General Foods in Hoboken, will gradually phase out its manufacturing operations by the spring of 1992 because of declining nationwide coffee sales. The closing of the 50-year-old plant will affect 600 workers.

Maidenform, Inc., an apparel manufacturer and one of the largest employer's in Bayonne, will close its distribution center and a manufacturing facility in 1992, affecting some 340 workers. Operations are to be consolidated at a Jacksonville, FL facility. Another Maidenform facility in Bayonne, which employs another several hundred workers, will remain.

In Jersey City, the Clorox Company, a bleach and cleaning products manufacturer, will relocate its operations to Perryman, MD in 1993, affecting 160 workers.

The economic outlook for Hudson County is guarded, especially in view of the sluggishness in both the state and national economies and, of course, because of recent international developments. Portions of the service-producing sector, such as business and health services, are not expected to incur employment growth in 1991 sufficient to offset losses elsewhere in the service-producing sector (viz., in retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate) and in manufacturing and construction. Any job increases in business and health services can be expected to be modest in 1991.

Payrolls in the goods-producing sector are expected to drift lower in 1991. In manufacturing, employment levels will continue to be affected by foreign and domestic competition, reduced consumer demand and relatively high operating costs. Construction payrolls are expected to continue to taper off as current office and mixed-use projects are completed. There are no new major projects scheduled to start in 1991. If the nation and the state incur a significant economic downturn in 1991, the unemployment rate in Hudson County could climb to the 8.0% range.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990 and OUTLOOK FOR 1991

MIDDLESEX-SOMERSET-HUNTERDON
(Hunterdon, Middlesex and Somerset Counties)

The economy of the ***Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area (Middlesex, Somerset and Hunterdon counties)*** performed sluggishly throughout the first nine months of 1990: total nonfarm wage and salary employment in the three-county labor area averaged 540,800, an increase of just 800 or 0.1% from the same period a year ago. In comparison, the labor area's total nonfarm payrolls advanced by 11,500 or 2.2% for the first nine months of 1989 over the same period in 1988. In 1990, the 800-job gain represented the smallest nine-month average increase in the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area in the eight years of recovery and expansion since the 1982 recession. Through the first three quarters of 1990, the service-producing sector increased by 4,100 jobs, which more than offset a loss of 3,500 jobs in the goods-producing sector.

Although no longer booming, the service-producing sector continued to create the bulk of the new jobs in the labor area in 1990. The 4,100-job gain brought the sector's total employment level up to 405,800. The largest gains occurred in government, up by 2,800 (some of which was temporary hiring for the 1990 census), and in the services subcategory (viz., health, business and educational services), up by 2,600. However, some weakness is now apparent in the overall service-producing sector as both wholesale/retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate each decreased by 800 jobs during the first three quarters of 1990 when compared with the same period in 1989. Low levels of consumer spending primarily caused the slippage in wholesale/retail trade, while in finance/insurance/real estate, the loss was primarily the result of the soft real estate market and cutbacks in the financial community hit hard by savings and loan bailout problems and over expansion.

In the goods-producing sector, the loss of 3,500 jobs reduced total employment to a level of 135,000 as both the manufacturing and construction segments posted losses for the first nine months of 1990. In manufacturing, payrolls fell by 2,600 from the same period in 1989 as various factory layoffs occurred in the labor area during 1990. For example, in Somerset County, the Lockheed

Electronics Co. closed its headquarters and manufacturing facility in Watchung and about 1,000 employees were laid off. In Middlesex County, Dierckx Equipment Corp., a forklift sales and service firm in Edison, closed and 60 workers were let go. New Brunswick Scientific, involved in research equipment manufacturing, also located in Edison, indefinitely laid off 60 employees due to declining international sales.

In the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area, payrolls in the construction industry fell by 900 or 3.9% from January through September 1990 compared with the same period in 1989, with a large portion of the loss occurring in the residential component. In comparison, total construction employment levels in New Jersey fell by 6.9% during the same period. Nonresidential construction held up just a little better in the labor area than in the state. However, homebuilding in the labor area, like the state, is experiencing a deep slump and there is no reason to expect this trend to reverse itself in the near future. For the first nine months of 1990, residential construction, as measured by authorized building permits (an indicator of future homebuilding), dropped by almost 41.0% from the same period in 1989. This was similar to the state where planned homebuilding declined by nearly 39.0% for the same period.

During the first three quarters of 1990, nonresidential construction has not slowed as much in the labor area as has homebuilding. For example, in Middlesex County, Canon USA, Inc. broke ground on their eastern regional headquarters in South Brunswick. The 422,000-sq. ft. complex will consist of an office building and a warehouse/distribution center and will house approximately 400 employees when completed in March 1991. In another project in South Brunswick, the Shop Rite/Wakefern Food Corp. began work on a 734,000-sq. ft. distribution facility. When completed in 1991, the project is expected to bring about 400 jobs to the area. Renovation work is under way at the Menlo Park Mall in Edison to increase the number of stores from 75 to 175. The project has a two-year completion date. In Hunterdon County, the new Merck headquarters is under construction in Readington Twp. and is expected to be completed in 1992. The facility will become the new home to about 1,800 administrative employees who primarily will be transferred from other locations within the state.

Several projects are slated to begin in 1991 which should help slumping employment figures. In Middlesex County, the US Postal Service will begin work on a 30,000-sq. ft. facility on Cranbury Rd. in East Brunswick. In North Brunswick, the Weston Mill Corporate Center, a six-building, one-million-sq. ft. office park, should get under way. Phase 1 of the park, a 140,000-sq. ft. office building, is a speculative project. Pending approval, Brunswick Square Mall in East Brunswick will begin work on an expansion project that will add a 250,000-sq. ft. second floor to the existing shopping center which will remain open during the renovations. In Somerset County, the New Jersey Department of Transportation will begin work to revamp the Somerville traffic circle. Construction plans include a 20-ft. high overpass to ease traffic congestion.

While the number of persons employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs showed a small increase, the resident-based unemployment rate also moved higher in 1990. The unemployment rate in the three-county labor area averaged 3.7% of the labor force for the first nine months of 1990; this was up by 0.9 of a percentage point from the first three quarters of 1989. In comparison, the state's unemployment rate averaged 4.8% of the labor force for the first nine months of 1990, up by 0.8 of a percentage point from the same period in 1989.

During the year ahead, little or no employment expansion is expected in the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area, mirroring the expectations for the state. The outlook for the goods-producing sector is unfavorable because more payroll cuts are expected in the manufacturing and construction segments. In manufacturing industries, additional production cutbacks are especially expected in electronic equipment, transportation equipment and instruments. In the construction industry, payrolls will continue to be affected by the slump in the residential building, by the completion of some commercial and industrial building projects and much less work in the pipeline. Tight federal restrictions on lending and the present high vacancy rates due to previous overbuilding of office space will also discourage hiring.

Only modest employment growth, if any, will occur in the service-producing sector. The services subcategory is expected to continue to expand in health services and possibly in business services. However, if there is a major economic downturn in both the nation and the state, job growth is expected to slow considerably or stop altogether in wholesale/retail trade for at least the first half of 1991. In addition, finance/insurance/real estate may be further hurt by the weak real estate market and restrictive lending policies. With these cutbacks and the job losses that are expected to continue in construction and manufacturing, the unemployment rate in 1991 in the three-county labor area is expected to rise to at least the level of 4.0% of the labor force

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990
and
OUTLOOK FOR 1991

MONMOUTH-OCEAN LABOR AREA
(Monmouth and Ocean Counties)

During 1990, the pace of economic development has continued to slow in the *Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area (Monmouth and Ocean counties)*. Nonfarm payrolls were at an average level of 342,000 during the first nine months of 1990, up by 3,600 or 1.1% from the same period in 1989. While still at record levels, the labor area's payroll employment has been growing considerably less than in recent years. Comparing the first three quarters of 1988 to those of 1989, payroll employment was up by 8,000 or 2.7% in the area. The 1990 increase was primarily due to increases in the service-producing sector, with the largest industry gains occurring in the service subcategory (3,600), trade (1,500) and government (1,200).

The employment advance in the services subcategory reflected strong job growth in health services as well as continued strength in agricultural and business services. Trade's increase centered in the retail sector (900) and was aided by the August 1 opening of the Freehold Raceway Mall. Wholesale trade had an over-the-year job gain of 600. Government experienced employment increases in all three segments. The federal government increase can be attributed to staffing at district census offices for work involved in the 1990 Census. Since August, however, federal government employment has started to decline below year ago levels as the Census District Offices in Lakewood and Long Branch finished their work on the 1990 Census and laid off about 1,200 workers. Both the state and local government gains were primarily due to increased hiring in education.

Comparing the January-September 1990 period to that of 1989, employment declined in the goods-producing sector by 3,000 or 6.2%, almost twice (3.4%) the statewide drop over the year. In the manufacturing segment employment decreased by 600, with the largest losses of 200 each occurring in chemicals and lumber/wood products. There was little movement recorded among the other factory industries.

The primary reason for the decrease in the goods-producing sector, however, was 2,400 fewer jobs (-11.7%) in the construction segment. This is a result of the current slowdown in housing starts and sales coupled with the completion of some commercial projects and the near completion of others. This labor area's percentage downturn in construction employment was much larger than that of the state (6.9%) primarily because the area experienced even greater building activity than the state during the last couple of years and now its fall is greater.

According to the latest figures from McGraw-Hill, Inc., the only good news in the labor area's construction industry has been in churches, hospitals and schools. All three groups have had substantial increases in contract awards during the first nine months of 1990. Combined volume has nearly tripled from $25.6 million to $73.6 million. But that has not compensated for a $160-million drop in the area's home building during 1990, which when paired with drops in office and public works projects, brings down total area construction by 31%, from $707.5 million during the first nine months in 1989 to $489.6 million in the same time period of 1990. Reflecting tight private-sector credit and an uncertain economic climate, the public and nonprofit sectors in Monmouth and Ocean counties are so far generating one area construction dollar in three this year, up from one in four dollars a year ago. In 1989, office construction led the area's non-residential building market, with $33.1 million worth of contracts. Retail stores were second with $25.7. Now schools get top billing, with $36.6 million in contracts (up from $14.0 million in 1989), followed by hospitals with $32.7 million (up from $9.7 million in 1989).

Also on the negative side is the amount of office vacancies in the labor area. According to Sitar Corporate Real Estate Services & Investments, an organization which keeps tabs on the office market, vacancy rates are stabilizing or declining in some New Jersey counties but rising in others, with an average of 19.7%, about the same as the 20% in the nation. As of October 1, in Monmouth and Ocean counties, much more new construction was put on the market than taken off; vacancy rates climbed from 14.5 % to 18.8% since January.

Currently, Exit 105 of the Garden State Parkway is the area's largest sub-market (1.8 million square feet) and it remains Monmouth's healthiest, with a vacancy rate of 11.8%. Rt. 66 in Neptune and Exit 102 in Tinton Falls remains the weakest, with a 26.9% vacancy rate, according to Sitar's figures. Also as of October 1, Ocean County earned the distinction of having New Jersey's weakest office market with a vacancy rate of 28.8%, beating out second place Morris County's 24.3% rate.

More discouraging news is the continuing drop in building permits for Monmouth and Ocean counties. In Monmouth County, planned housing construction in 1989 dropped for the third year in a row. A total of 2,253 new dwelling units were authorized by building permits in 1989 compared with the boom years of 1983-1987 when an average of almost 4,900 units were authorized annually and in 1988 when just over 2,600 units were authorized. The 1989 total represents the lowest number of planned dwelling units authorized in the county since the recession year of 1982 when the number of planned new homes was only 2,096.

The decline in Monmouth County's total number of dwelling units authorized by building permits continues in 1990. Preliminary data for January through September compared with the same period in 1989 has the number of such dwelling units down by 36.9% to a level of 997.

Similar to the state and Monmouth County, Ocean County's planned housing construction in 1989 dropped for the third year in a row to a level of 2,821 units. Residential building activity in Ocean County in the 1980s was strongest from 1984 through 1987, peaking in 1986 when a total of 8,469 dwelling units authorized by building permits became the highest total since 1972. In 1988, although down by nearly 2,300 units from 1987, Ocean County authorized 5,022 dwelling units which made it the leader among the state's 21 counties for the third consecutive year. In 1989 permits dropped by 2,201 to a level of 2,821 in Ocean, providing it second highest place behind Middlesex. The 1989 total represents the lowest number of dwelling units authorized in Ocean County since the recession year of 1982 when the number of planned new homes was only 2,646.

The decline in planned homebuilding in Ocean County continues in 1990. Preliminary data for January through September compared with the same period in 1989, has the average number of dwelling units authorized by building permits down by 28.3% to a level of only 1,320, although this is considerably less severe than the 38.9% drop for the state during the same period.

In 1991, manufacturing employment, which has been relatively stable, should show little overall change, with the possibility of a slight increase by year's end. On the negative side Ciba-Geigy Corp. is phasing out their plastics and additives division at its Rt. 37 plant in Dover Township because of poor business conditions; 212 workers will have lost their jobs during December 1990. The plastics and additives operations was scheduled to end in June 1991, but slowdowns in automotive sales and housing construction moved up the schedule. Almost 400 workers will remain at the plant after the plastics and additives division is eliminated.

The textile industry lost almost 100 workers during the end of 1990 as Trilogy Communications, Inc., a manufacturer of coaxial cable, closed. Trilogy also blamed a weakening economy for its closing.

During 1990 there also was a layoff of 150 workers at Concurrent Computer Cop. in Tinton Falls. The computer company, which is the largest manufacturer in terms of employment in Monmouth County, said the layoff resulted from restructuring. The firm still employs almost 1,100 workers.

All is not negative, however, in the manufacturing segment. On October 26, International Flavors & Fragrances (IFF) broke ground on an $8-million office building on Rt. 36 in Hazlet. The 43,000-sq. ft. building will house the company's US Soap and Household Products Creative and Commercial Center. To staff the new facility, IFF will transfer 100 employees by the end of 1991 from its world headquarters in Manhattan, where the division is now based.

Overall, the favorable factors for the area's manufacturing segment, such as an ample labor supply as well as reasonably affordable and available land that have attracted manufacturers to the area in the past, continue to exist, especially in the industrial parks.

Despite the slowing economy that is at present adversely affecting the construction and manufacturing segments the most, there are a number of major projects planned throughout the area for 1991 and beyond, especially in the retail trade sector. One such project is the completion of the Freehold Raceway Mall. After five years in the making and $120 million, the Freehold Raceway Mall officially opened on August 1, 1990. The Mall is expected to generate over $200 million in annual sales by the end of 1991 with the present anchors of Sears Roebuck & Co. and Lord & Taylor along with over 150 satellite stores. Two more anchors, J. C. Penney and Nordstrom, Inc., are scheduled to open by the fall of 1991 and in 1992, respectively. When fully opened in 1992 the mall is expected to generate $300 million in annual sales from its 210 stores and employ a total of about 3,500 workers. At present there are about 2,500 full- and part-time workers at the mall.

Monmouth Mall, already the largest shopping center in the labor area, started construction on 50 additional stores and a food court. The first phase of the project will be completed during 1991, with the main part of the expansion to be completed in 1992.

During 1990, the Seacourt Pavilion, a shopping center in Toms River (Ocean County), opened its first phase. When fully completed by late 1991 or early 1992, the $40-million center is expected to employ 500-700 persons. There also are a number of other shopping centers either under construction or planned in the two-county labor area that could be opened in 1991 or 1992.

One of the strongest areas in the Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area continues to be the Lakewood Industrial Park. Already the second largest park in the state with 220 businesses and over 11,000 workers on 1,800 acres of property, officials announced plans to expand the park by over 400 acres which could add an additional 83 firms. Also at this time, an unnamed major financial institution is negotiating to build and move into a 100,000-sq. ft. facility at the park. It is estimated the tenant would employ about 700 workers and be in place by 1992.

Health services, one of the strongest and fastest growing industries, will continue to experience additional construction of health-care facilities to meet the needs of the two-county area's growing population. This is particularly true in Ocean County where there is a high concentration and growing numbers of both young families and senior citizens, two groups that on average require more health care. One of the largest expansions includes the $44-million Community Memorial Hospital in Dover Township. Groundbreaking is expected in 1991 and completion should occur in 1992-1993. The expansion would provide another 300 jobs, including over 100 registered nurses. Other expansions include the Jersey Shore Hospital in Neptune, the Medical Center of Ocean County in Brick Township and the South Ocean County Hospital in Stafford Township. Also planned is a new psychiatric hospital in Dover Township.

There also are a number of other large projects that have been approved or are on hold waiting the economy to turn stronger. Ocean Mile is one of the more ambitions of these projects which is along the Asbury Park shoreline. The total project is expected to cost about $350 million and center around three entertainment and education pavilions. Already Ocean Mile has exclusive rights to build the $51-million Jackson Family World Showcase. The Cousteau Society also has signed a letter of intent for the construction of a $43-million Ocean Center at the complex. In addition, the city's waterfront redeveloper has entered negotiations with Ringling Brothers & Barnum and Bailey to build a space-flight center at Ocean Mile. Portions of the entire project are expected to begin during 1991 but not be completed until the year 2000.

During 1990, the labor area's slowed but expanding labor force helped to keep its average unemployment rate slightly below that of the state. At 4.6% through the first nine months of 1990, the unemployment rate was 1.0 percentage point higher than for the same period in 1989 but 0.2 of a percentage point less than the state. The area's labor force averaged 494,700 for the January-September period in 1990, representing an average increase of 9,200 or 2.0% over 1989 compared to only a 1.4% increase for the state. As in the state, most of the local area increase was from higher unemployment levels which increased by an average 4,900 or 27.7%. Employment increased by 4,300 or 0.9% compared to a 0.6% gain for the state.

While the 1990 tourist season did not equal the benchmark mid-1980s levels, it was a definite improvement over the previous three seasons in both Monmouth and Ocean counties. Local economic development and tourism officials estimated that there was an increase of about 10%-20% in the number of tourists and rentals over 1989 levels, with about as much of an increase in related revenue. Even though there are obvious long-term changing patterns of summer resort tourism, as long as the weather is favorable and the beaches are relatively pollution free, seashore tourism should remain important to the labor area's economy.

Barring a major economic downturn nationally, the Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area should experience moderate employment gains in 1991 that are consistent with the growth patterns already established in the labor area. Overall job expansion will occur at a slower rate than that of the last several years; however, the area should outperform the state. Service-producing industries will continue to provide most of the new jobs in the labor area, due to increased employment in the services subcategory (especially in the health and business service segments), in the trade industry and in government.

In the goods-producing sector, a slight average increase in employment is possible in the manufacturing segment by the end of 1991. If an increase does occur it will emanate from the area's industrial parks. The level of construction employment could further decline due to an oversupply of building (particularly office space) and if tight credit restrictions continue. Overall, however, the area's relatively strong economy will continue to have some shortages of qualified craft persons, technicians and medical personnel. Labor shortages in services and retail trade, primarily associated with the summer resort and Christmas seasons, are now becoming less of a problem for employers due to the slowing economy. During 1991, the county's rate of unemployment should increase to the 5.0%-6.0% range.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990
and
OUTLOOK FOR 1991

NEWARK LABOR AREA
(Essex, Morris, Sussex and Union Counties)

The national and state economies, which slowed in 1989, slipped again in 1990 and that slowdown was evident in the ***Newark Labor Area (Essex, Morris, Sussex and Union counties)***. During the first nine months of 1990, while the number of persons employed in nonfarm establishment-based jobs increased in the four-county labor area, the resident-based unemployment rate also moved higher.

The unemployment rate in the Newark Labor Area averaged 5.2% of the labor force for the first nine months of 1990; this was up by 1.0 percentage point from the same period in 1989 and higher than the 4.8% posted for the state for the first three quarters of 1990. The increase in the labor area's unemployment rate was primarily due to resident workers being laid off in the goods-producing sector of the economy.

Although average unemployment rates were up in all four counties in the labor area, some contrasts were evident during the first three-quarters of the year. Unemployment rates in the less densely populated counties of Morris and Sussex were among the lowest of the state's 21 counties, while the more densely populated and industrialized counties of Essex and Union were among some of the highest rates.

For the first nine months of 1990, total nonfarm wage and salary payrolls in the Newark Labor Area averaged a record high of 981,000, which was 11,300 above the average for the same period in 1989. The rate of job growth in the labor area for these periods from 1989 to 1990 was 1.2%, compared with 1.9% that occurred between the first three quarters of 1988 and 1989.

The Newark Labor Area's tempered but continued employment growth through the first nine month of 1990 came from the record-setting service-producing sector that offset a further weakened goods-producing sector. Nine-month employment averages were up in most of the major service-producing industries, except in wholesale/retail trade (-1,100) and in finance/insurance/real estate (unchanged). The services subcategory, the labor area's largest employing industry, posted the largest average gain during the first three quarters of 1990 by adding 10,500 jobs. Contributing most to the increase was continued expansion in the industry's two largest components, health and business services. The growth in transportation/communications/public utilities payrolls, which was up by 3,000 over the same period in 1989, was helped by the boost the transportation component received from additional foreign airlines using Newark International Airport. Nearly all the growth in government, which rose by an estimated 3,500 jobs, was due to expansion at the local government level. Employment at the federal government level was up modestly during a good part of the year because of temporary hiring for the 1990 census.

The loss in wholesale/retail trade employment resulted from a sagging retail component.

Although several retailers opened new stores, including Caldors, Chi-Chi's and NBO, Inc. at the Roxbury Mall in Roxbury (Morris County), several stores closed elsewhere in the labor area. Jobs were eliminated with the closings of B. Altman and Bonwit Teller at the Mall at Short Hills in Millburn (Essex County) and Prince Range, Inc. in Livingston (Essex County). In addition, R.H. Macy laid off workers in Newark (Essex County) and the Brick Church Appliance Corp. moved its corporate headquarters staff of 200 from Essex County to Middlesex County. Later the company was purchased by Newmark & Lewis Co.

Average employment was unchanged in finance/insurance/real estate but jobholding began to slip in the third quarter of 1990 as the fallout from the savings and loan crisis and other troubles in the financial community reached into the Newark Labor Area. The soft real estate market was the primary cause for several developers withdrawing from redevelopment projects planned in depressed areas of Plainfield and Elizabeth in Union County. In Newark, financial problems caused a builder to stop work on converting a vacant railroad station into a shopping mall.

Employment in the goods-producing sector, the weak link in the economy of the Newark Labor Area, continued to slide because of further deterioration in both the construction and manufacturing segments. For the first nine months of 1990, employment in the goods-producing sector averaged 209,700, putting it 4,600 below the same period for 1989. Manufacturing employment was down by 3,700 as firms closed, relocated or trimmed payrolls to cut costs. The cumulative effect of losses in nearly every major factory industry (none were above 700) caused the substantive downturn. Only food (100) and chemicals (700) posted job gains. A strong pharmaceutical component contributed to the increase in chemicals.

During the first nine months of 1990, several manufacturing firms closed, including the A.G. Manufacturing Co. (250) in Elizabeth, Weston Instruments (225) in Newark and the Northern Chatham Bedding Co. (100) in Elizabeth. In addition, slow car sales were responsible for the March layoff of 1,600 workers at the General Motors Corp. assembly plant in Linden (Union County) when the second shift was eliminated and for the layoff of 275 workers at the Breed Automotive Corp., a maker of airbag sensors for the automotive industry.

Construction payrolls slipped by 900 as residential building activity slowed down and few nonresidential projects were started. For the first nine months of 1990, planned residential construction, as measured by authorized building permits, plummeted by over 46.1% compared with the same period in 1989; this was even higher than the state decline of nearly 39.0% for the same period.

Despite this downturn in construction employment in 1990, nonresidential building activity included a wide variety of commercial, industrial and infrastructure projects, some of which have been completed. Projects completed included, a $200-million expansion/renovation at the Anheuser Busch brewery in Newark, a $51.5-million natural gas pipeline through Morris County, the $350-million Essex County incinerator and the $30-million Runnels Specialized Hospital of Union County in Berkeley Heights.

Service-producing employment, which continued to expand in 1989 and 1990, could still be the saving grace of the labor area's economy in 1991 unless there is a major nationwide economic downturn. If this occurred, employment in the sector could stagnate or even decline. While the overall services subcategory, which includes health services, should modestly expand in the year ahead, there are signs that indicate employment in wholesale/retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate and government could decline.

Employment in wholesale/retail trade, the labor area's second largest industry, dipped in 1990 and could decline further in 1991 as economic conditions worsen in the state. Regardless of the general state of the economy, by mid-1991, the Wakefern Co, which operates the Shop Rite supermarket chain, expects to move several departments from Elizabeth (Union County) to a new distribution center in South Brunswick (Middlesex County). An estimated 200 workers will transfer to the new location.

Employment in finance/insurance/real estate is expected to fall further as a weak real estate market and restrictive lending policies continue to plague the industry. In addition, the outlook for payrolls in transportation/communications/public utilities is guarded. This industry, whose expansion in 1990 was helped by growth of foreign airlines at Newark International Airport, could be hurt by the rising cost of tickets brought on by higher jet fuel, which is primarily due to the Persian Gulf crisis. Government employment levels could decrease in 1991 as city, state and federal agencies look to possible staff reductions as a way to reduce budget shortfalls.

The forecast for the goods-producing sector is grim because more cutbacks are expected in both the manufacturing and construction segments. The litany of closings and cutbacks in manufacturing in 1989 and 1990, underscore what has been happening in recent years in the Newark Labor Area. For example during 1991, the Westinghouse Elevator Co. is expected to end production at its plant in Randolph (Morris County). Nearly 150 workers out of a total of 200 have been laid off since the phase out began in mid-1989. In addition, layoffs estimated to total about 300 are scheduled at the GAF Corp. in Linden (Union County) and the Wagner Lighting Corp., which has locations in Parsippany and Hanover (Morris County). Manufacturing payrolls will be further depressed in mid-1991 when an estimated 1,900 auto workers are temporarily laid off at the General Motors Corp. assembly plant in Linden (Union County) while the assembly line is changed from car to truck production. Another blow to the area's manufacturing segment came when the Lustrelon Co., due to financial problems, cancelled plans to move into the Port Authority Industrial Park in Elizabeth in 1991. The maker of lamps and lamp shades was supposed to employ nearly 300 workers. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, owners of the industrial park, will finish the building now under construction and search for another tenant.

However, there are some bright spots that exist in a mostly dim manufacturing picture. The expansion by the Sandoz Co. in East Hanover (Essex County) continues. The drug maker is part way through a $109-million expansion program that will include a new research and development building now under construction. In addition, by mid-1991, the Calvin Klein Cosmetics Co. should open a new distribution center at the International Trade Center in Mt. Olive. While no new jobs are expected from these developments, they will keep existing manufacturing jobs in the labor area.

Employment in the construction industry, where activity is closely linked to the health of the finance/insurance/real estate industry, should be down. Tougher regulations have forced lending institutions to take a longer look before making loans even on viable construction projects. Also, there are still inventories of unsold houses and unleased office space that will temporarily curtail building activity. In addition, the state's decision to review the feasibility of building trash burners will delay, at least temporarily, work in Union and Morris counties where officials have taken preliminary steps to build incinerators.

There are, however, some projects in all four counties, either in progress or in the pipeline, that will provide area jobs during 1991. In Essex County, much of the activity is in Newark where work continues on the Blue Cross/Blue Shield headquarters and the federal court house annex. Also, construction could begin on a new $6-million postal facility and a $20-million renovation/expansion of Arts High School.

In Union County, work is in progress to convert an eight-story building, formerly used by the Elizabethtown Gas Co., into the new Elizabeth Campus for Union County College. Also in Elizabeth, a developer has been selected for the 14-acre mid-town Elizabeth Redevelopment project. The project is intended to revitalize the city's downtown business district with new office, retail and residential space.

In Morris County, Rockaway 80, a four-story office complex, is under construction and the BASF Corp. could begin work on its 1.7-million-sq. ft. headquarters at the International Trade Center in Mt. Olive. In Sussex County, construction continues at the $25-million expansion of the Selective Insurance Co. in Branchville and at the new $16-million judicial complex in Newton. The new owners of the Seasons at Great Gorge in Vernon are spending $8 million to renovate the hotel. Ongoing infrastructure work in the labor area will include the extension of Rt. 24 and I-287.

Affecting the Newark Labor Area in 1991 will be the degree to which the national and state economies are adversely impacted by the national budget deficit, the international trade deficit, the higher prices for oil and oil-based products, low industrial and consumer spending, the problems of the financial market, not to mention the threat of a Persian Gulf war. At best, some further economic slowdown in 1991 is likely and the labor area's unemployment rate, which has been rising on average since 1988, could move close to 6.0% in 1991.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990 and OUTLOOK FOR 1991

PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC LABOR AREA
(Passaic County)

During the first nine months of 1990, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the ***Paterson-Clifton-Passaic Labor Area* (*Passaic County*)** averaged 202,000. This was 1,800 or 0.9% less than total payroll employment for the same period in 1989, reflecting deteriorating economic conditions locally and in the state. This year's loss in Passaic County, however, was less than the job loss of 3,800 or 1.8% experienced between the first three quarters of 1988 and 1989. The county's negative rate of growth (-0.9%) in 1990 over 1989 was in contrast to the state's small but positive growth rate (+0.5%) for the same period. Comparing the first three quarters of 1990 with that of 1989, the loss of an average 2,700 jobs in the goods-producing sector of the local area's economy offset the 900 gain in the service-producing sector.

In the goods-producing sector (manufacturing and construction), the loss of 2,700 jobs (-4.1%) reduced the sector's total employment level to 65,100 for the first nine months of 1990 compared with the same period in 1989. Almost all of this loss was in the manufacturing segment where jobholding fell by 2,600 to a total of 55,300. Compared with the state, the loss of manufacturing jobs was much more severe locally: a drop of 4.5% as opposed to 1.9% for the state. However, this could be expected since employment in manufacturing is not only proportionately larger in Passaic County than in the state but comprises many more facilities that are old and less competitive, being prone to layoffs and closings during economic slumps. In the construction segment, average payrolls for the first nine months of 1990 were virtually unchanged in the county, down by just 100 or 0.1% to a level of 9,800. Passaic County was less affected this year by the general slowdown in building activity than the state, where construction payrolls were down by about 6.9% for the first three quarters of 1990 compared with the first three quarters of 1989.

Total employment in the county's service-producing sector averaged 136,900 during the first nine months of the year, just 900 or 0.7% above job levels for the same period in 1989. This increase was largely the product of a gain of 900 jobs or 2.0% in the services subcategory and was centered in health and business services. The county's total service-producing sector's increase, however, was well below the 3.2% gain registered by the state for the same period. Net changes in other individual industries in the service-producing sector in Passaic County were relatively small.

Labor force data for county also reflect sluggish economic conditions. During the first nine months of 1990, the total labor force (resident employment plus unemployment) averaged 243,400 or 2,300 more than the labor force for the first three quarters of 1989. The county's increase was comprised of 2,200 additional unemployed workers and only a 100 gain in resident employment. As a percent of the labor force, the unemployment rate in Passaic County jumped from 5.2% for the first three quarters of 1989 to 6.1% for the first three quarters of 1990, placing it well above the state's 4.8% average unemployment rate for the same period in 1990.

In 1991, the overall economy is expected to show very little growth. Layoff activity in Passaic County is almost certain to edge out hiring, the net result being somewhat lower total nonagricultural wage and salary employment levels. Of course, developments in the Persian Gulf or a significant deterioration in the national economy could make for a dramatically different picture.

Employment levels in the goods-producing sector in Passaic County will continue to decline through at least the first half of 1991. Construction employment is likely to move lower due to continuing restrictive lending policies and because of the low levels of demand in the residential and commercial/industrial sectors. In manufacturing, employment also will drift lower due to foreign competition and the need of firms to strengthen operations through job cutbacks, consolidations and possible relocations because of the present weak economy. Reduced spending for military goods should contribute to lower factory employment levels, unless these cutbacks are reversed by the Middle East military situation. At the individual factory industry level, overall cutbacks will be fairly broad-based in Passaic County.

With the closing of the Shulton facilities, alone, a large number of factory jobs will be lost to Passaic County. The sale of Shulton, Inc., which has a headquarters and manufacturing facility located in Clifton, by the American Cyanamid Co. will result in the loss of almost 700 manufacturing jobs by next summer. The Wayne-based American Cyanamid Co. is divesting itself of Shulton, Inc., by selling off its product lines in order to concentrate on its core businesses, which is medical, agricultural and specialty chemicals. The Shulton facility in Clifton is the city's fourth-biggest taxpayer and one of its largest employers.

Shulton has 1,855 employees in the United States and 1,234 overseas. At the Clifton facility, a total of 680 workers will be laid off by August 1991. Some of the 450 managers and administrators are scheduled to be laid off by the end of 1990, while most of the 250 hourly workers will continue to make consumer products until August 1991.

In June 1990, the Old Spice and Santa Fe product lines were sold to the Procter & Gamble Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, while the Pine-Sol household cleansers and Combat insecticides product lines were sold to the Clorox Co. of Oakland, California. During August, Pierre Cardin fragrances were returned to the French designer and Lady's Choice beauty products were sold to Carter-Wallace, Inc. of New York. In September, Breck hair-care products were sold to the Greyhound Dial Corp. of Phoenix, Arizona.

After the divestiture, the 43-acre site on Rt. 46 will continue to be used by American Cyanamid for computer operations and by the company's consumer health division. Currently, the company has 250 of its own employees in the building. American Cyanamid bought Shulton in 1971.

In the county's service-producing sector, jobholding will probably remain on a par with 1990 levels. Cutbacks in such industries as transportation, finance/insurance/real estate, and wholesale/retail trade could offset any advances in the services subcategory, mainly to occur in health and business services.

Despite the general slowdown in business activity, there have nevertheless been a number of positive developments in Passaic County. In Paterson, construction of a federal building is now under way. When completed in 1991, the $8.8-million, 50,000-sq. ft. building will house 10 federal agencies with an aggregate payroll of 400. The agencies will include the Defense and Labor departments and the Social Security Administration.

In 1991, National Community Banks, Inc., of Maywood will relocate 500 employees out of a total of about 1,000 from Bergen County to a newly purchased headquarters in West Paterson. Later, an unspecified number of employees also will be transferred to the West Paterson site after the completion of a second office building. The bankholding company owns the 114-branch National Community Bank of Rutherford.

In October 1990, the Clifton Planning Board approved the construction of a $100-million research facility at the Hoffmann-LaRoche complex, which also is partly in adjacent Nutley (Essex County). Plans call for a 432,000-sq. ft. building having six levels and four wings. No increase in employment is anticipated. Completion of the project is expected in 1994.

In 1991, General Hospital Center at Passaic will attempt to get state approval for the first phase of a $142-million expansion. Plans call for the construction of a $27-million, six-story pavilion in 1992. There also are plans for a building for out-patient services to be connected to the hospital's in-patient complex, plus office space and additional parking. The hospital opened its $70-million, six-story in-patient pavilion in 1985.

Also in Passaic City, Hartz Mountain Industries is planning the redevelopment of a former industrial tract destroyed by fire on Labor Day 1985. Hartz had planned to build 250 townhouses and 100,000 square feet of commercial space on the 22-acre site at a projected cost of $42 million. The plans, however, may be revised because of changing market conditions.

As part of an $18-million mall renovation, Loehmann's opened a store in April 1990 at the Wayne Towne Center in Wayne Township. The project also includes a new Neiman Marcus Clearance store and another anchor yet to be named. Other, older anchors at the former West Belt Mall are J.C. Penney and Fortunoff. The renovation of the mall is now nearly complete.

In January 1990, William Paterson College in Wayne unveiled plans for a major expansion at its 250-acre campus. The improvements will be completed in three phases and will be made over a 15-to-20-year period. If needed approvals are granted, plans for the first phase will occur over the next three years that call for more dormitory and classroom space, an expanded library, a computer center and a recital hall. The cost of the first phase is estimated at almost $37 million.

Work on Commercenter Totowa is continuing. Five structures have already been completed on the 45-acre Riverview Dr. site near Rts. 46 and 80. The multi-tenant, high-tech industrial/office park being developed by George Kessel Associates will eventually exceed one million square feet of space among 12 buildings. Present tenants include: National Community Bank; Minolta Business Systems; Gestetner Corp.; Lee Colortran, Inc.; Konica Business Machines, U.S.A.; Cincinnati Time; Quantum Health Resources; Hearst Corp.; Thomson Electron Tubes and Devices; CarePlus, Inc.; and Relectronic.

J&J Associates, a West Milford-based development firm, and Prospect Ventures, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Prospect Park Savings Bank of West Paterson, may jointly develop 1,400 acres located in West Milford and Ringwood. The property is currently zoned for single-family housing development.

The US Congress approved a $1.2-billion flood control project for the Passaic River Basin in October 1990. Plans call for the construction of 19.5 miles of flood tunnels at a depth of 150 feet to 500 feet, 37.8 miles of levees and flood walls and 5.9 miles of channels to divert floodwaters from the upper Pompton and Passaic rivers near Wayne Township to Newark Bay. The bill also calls for the preservation of 5,300 acres of wetlands and other natural flood plain areas, the restoration or improvement of degraded wetlands and measures to mitigate the impact of the project on fish and wildlife.

The Passaic River basin, which covers a 935-mile area and includes eight counties in Northern New Jersey and two in New York, is considered the most flood prone river valley in the eastern United States. In recent years, there have been floods in 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, twice in 1975 and one in 1984. The flood in 1984 killed four persons and caused an estimated $350 million in damage.

The bill will authorize but not actually provide the funding for the project. Congress will still have to approve separate appropriation bills in the years ahead to finance the actual construction of the project. In addition, the project requires state funding of about $310 million, but it is unclear whether the money will be forthcoming from Trenton.

In October 1990, the New Jersey Department of Transportation decided in favor of an interchange for I-287 at Union Ave. in Wanaque. The decision was based upon time, cost and funding considerations. As a result of this decision, however, a $300-million hotel/office/mall project may be withdrawn or dramatically scaled down. The developers of the 440-acre Powder Hollow tract feel direct access to I-287 is crucial to the success of their multi-use project.

Now in the planning stages, there is a mammoth development pending just across the county line in lower New York State which could have tremendous implications for Passaic County, especially for the upper portion of the county. The owners of Sterling Forest want to develop their 18,000 acres in the Orange County communities of Monroe, Warwick and Tuxedo over the next 30 years. Plans call for 14,500 houses, office/research facilities accommodating 15,000 workers, retail stores and a large conference center.

Some of the previously-mentioned building projects may be slowed, postponed or even cancelled at least until the next upturn in the construction cycle or, in the case of public construction, the freeing up of federal and state funds. However, in the long-term, the Passaic County economy could really boom. The up-county area is largely undeveloped land and as a result of work on I-287 both significant industrial and population growth could take place. The interstate is now being extended from Montville in Morris County through Passaic and Bergen counties to link up in about 1993 with the New York State Thruway. For much, if not all of 1991, however, Passaic County's economy will likely drift lower, depending on the extent of state and national economic events. This downward course will probably push jobless levels to about 6.7% of the labor force.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1991

PHILLIPSBURG LABOR AREA
(Warren County)

During 1990, the deteriorating economic conditions so evident in the state and nation appear to be now affecting the ***Phillipsburg Labor Area (Warren County)*** as well. Total nonfarm wage and salary employment averaged 36,300 for the first nine months of the year, unchanged from the same period in 1989. In comparison, however, employment in the county increased by 2,500 or 7.4% for the same 1988-to-1989 period (but about three-quarters of the gain was related to the opening of the county's first major mall in September 1989). This year employment levels in the goods-producing sector (the manufacturing and construction segments) and in the service-producing sector (e. g., business and health services, trade, finance/insurance/real estate) remained unchanged, with no significant developments in any individual industry.

The weakening economies of the surrounding areas contributed to resident-based unemployment rising in Warren County in 1990 (many Warren County residents commute to jobs in other areas). The number of unemployed residents rose by an average 400 during the first three quarters of 1990 to total 2,000, and the jobless rate increased 1.0 percentage point above its level for the same period in 1989 to stand at 5.1% of the labor force. In comparison, the unemployment rate for the state for the first nine months of 1990 was 4.8%.

Contrary to the downward trend in the state over the past three years, construction payrolls have been relatively stable in Warren as new housing continues to change the county from a rural to a suburban area. Major residential projects are now under construction in the eastern and southern portions of Warren County that border Morris and Hunterdon counties. However, some of these residential projects, along with some industrial and commercial projects for the southern part of Warren County, are blocked from starting because of an ongoing sewer moratorium in Phillipsburg and the surrounding municipalities. This moratorium will stay in effect until the Phillipsburg sewer treatment facility is upgraded, which is expected to be done sometime in 1991. In the interim, the use of septic systems or smaller "package" waste treatment plants is allowing the Phillipsburg area to continue to grow, but at a slower pace than would otherwise be possible. In addition, other commercial and industrial projects have been proposed in the Phillipsburg area near the recently opened I-78 interchange, and still others that are now under construction are located in the Washington and Hackettstown areas. Some of the proposed projects may be put on hold until the general business climate improves.

There are no foreseen significant developments in the service-producing sector in Warren County in 1991 that would have an appreciable affect on the total level of employment. Again if state and national economic conditions should appreciably weaken in 1991, then some employment losses are possible in such industries as wholesale/retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate and business and personal services.

Nevertheless, the county's rate of unemployment is likely to further increase in 1991 as employment cutbacks occur at jobs to which Warren County residents commute that are located outside of the county.

During 1991, economic growth in Warren County will continue to depend to a large extent on economic developments in both the state and nation and in surrounding counties in New Jersey and Pennsylvania: as previously stated, many Warren County residents commute to jobs in other areas. Within Warren, the cyclically sensitive manufacturing segment, which accounts for about 24% of the total establishment-based payroll jobs in the county (compared with about 17% for the state), will be particularly vulnerable to any major downturn at the state and national level. Although factory employment has generally trended downward in the county since the deep recession of the mid-1970s, no major local developments are foreseen at the present time that would have a noticeable effect on manufacturing employment.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990
and
OUTLOOK FOR 1991

SALEM LABOR AREA
(Salem County)

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment in ***Salem County*** averaged 23,800 for the first nine months of 1990, an increase of only 200 over the same period a year earlier. County employment levels have shown very little year-to-year change since the completion of construction of the Hope Creek I nuclear power plant in early 1987 and the resulting loss of 1,100 construction jobs. The service-producing sector accounted for the small current year gain with the services subcategory and transportation/communications/public utilities each adding 100 to their payrolls. In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing and construction employment were unchanged, in contrast to trends at the state and national levels where significant declines have occurred.

From January through September, the county's labor force averaged 31,300, an increase of 500 over the same period in 1989. Most of the labor force gain was due to a 400 increase in total resident employment which reached a level of 29,600. This lowered the unemployment rate to 4.5% compared with 5.2% in 1989 and was slightly better than the 4.8% rate recorded by the state for the same nine-month period.

Major economic developments in Salem County during 1990 included the completion of the revitalization of downtown Salem City. This involved a privately funded project by Mannington Mills, Inc., to construct an attractive open air plaza bordered by revitalized retail and office buildings as a means of attracting and expanding commercial activity for the downtown area. The project was completed in mid-year and appears to be achieving the desired results.

A cogeneration plant being constructed in Oldmans Township is on target for completion in late 1991. Up to 150 workers are currently involved with the plant's construction and it will employ 40-50 permanent workers when operational.

Building activity is progressing on a research facility for DuPont's Chambers Works plant in Deepwater. The project cost is estimated at over $26 million and completion is anticipated during 1991. When operational, the facility is expected to employ 80-100 permanent workers.

Another DuPont project involves the construction of a cogeneration plant on a 28-acre site at the firm's Chambers Works. The project, originally expected to start up during 1990, now appears ready for the early part of 1991. The $400-million facility will provide steam and electric power to both Atlantic Electric Company and the Chambers Works. The three-year project will provide an estimated 350 jobs during construction and 75 permanent jobs when completed and operating.

Mannington Mills, Inc., one of Salem County's largest employers, began construction on a 45,000-sq. ft. addition for the production of commercial sheet vinyl flooring. Scheduled for completion in the fall of 1991, 50 new jobs will be created.

The opening of Rt. 55 took place in the latter part of 1988. The high-speed roadway, which extends through nearby Cumberland County, provides quick access to the Philadelphia and Camden metropolitan areas. The roadway is expected to promote future development in Salem County.

The Salem County economy is not expected to show any substantial change during 1991. Despite the previously mentioned economic developments, the threat of a continually softening economy at the state and national levels may weaken overall employment levels locally. In any case, in a county where almost 50% of the land is still devoted to agriculture, economic growth has been and will continue to be modest for the foreseeable future.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990
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OUTLOOK FOR 1991

TRENTON LABOR AREA
(Mercer County)

The economy of the ***Trenton Labor Area (Mercer County)*** experienced sluggish growth through the first nine months of 1990 as wage and salary employment in the area's nonfarm establishments averaged 198,500, an increase of 900 or 0.5% from the same period a year ago. In comparison, the county's nonfarm payrolls advanced by 1,500 or 0.8% for the first nine months of 1989 over the same period in 1988. This gain of 900 in 1990 represented the smallest nine-month average increase of new jobs in the Trenton Labor Area in the eight years of recovery and expansion since the 1982 recession.

The service-producing sector, although no longer booming as in previous years, continued to create the bulk of new jobs in the Trenton Labor Area. During the first nine months of 1990, it expanded by an average 2,300 or 1.4% over the first three quarters of 1989. In comparison, the service-producing sector of the state's economy grew by 1.6% for the first three quarters of 1990 compared to the same period in 1989. In Mercer County, increases occurred in the services subcategory (900), spurred by growth in the health and education segments; in government (900); in wholesale/retail trade (a total of 300 jobs and mostly in wholesale trade); and in finance/insurance/real estate (200).

Like the state, gains in the service-producing sector of the Trenton Labor Area more than offset losses in the goods-producing sector. The labor area's manufacturing and construction payrolls fell by 900 and 400, respectively, compared with levels for the first three quarters of 1989. In manufacturing, electronic equipment (-500) was hard hit mainly due to the closing of Heinnemann Electric in Lawrence Township. Construction payrolls have been declining as a result of the slowdown in both residential and commercial building activity.

The county's unemployment rate averaged 4.0% during the first nine months of 1990, an increase from the 3.2% figure posted for the same period in 1989 and 2.9% for the same period in 1988. In comparison, the state's unemployment rate averaged 4.8% through September 1990, up from 4.0% during the same nine-month period in 1989.

During 1990, nonresidential construction in Mercer County continued at a slower, more moderate pace than in recent years. In Hamilton Twp., work was completed on two more buildings at Horizon Center, a project started in 1989, bringing the number of completed buildings at the complex to four and the number of people working there to approximately 260. When completed this multiphase project will total about 1.4-million square feet of mixed-use office space. Construction is anticipated to be ongoing at the site over a period of eight to ten years. Horizon Center hosted the Hamilton Product Showcase in 1990 attracting 8,000 visitors and 80 companies.

Construction is continuing on the new Carnation distribution center in Hamilton Twp. that was begun in 1989. Phase I of the project will consist of 400,000-square feet of warehouse space and is expected to be completed in 1991. The company is presently utilizing the New Jersey Division of Employment Service to fill openings for 50 to 80 forklift operators. The firm has received approval for a second building phase, which will expand the facility to 589,000 square feet of space.

In Trenton, Capital Center, a seven-story office building with retail and commercial space opened in 1990. It is situated on an entire block on East State St. between Broad and Warren Sts. The 350,000-sq. ft. facility houses approximately 1,000 employees. In May, work was started on another project in Trenton, known as the "Superblock Office Complex." The New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA) is building a 560,000-sq. ft. office complex bordering East State, Montgomery, Stockton and East Front Sts. The complex will consist of a nine-story building for the Division of Motor Vehicles, a six-story building for New Jersey Network television, a federal post-office and a parking garage. Phase I construction will consist of a 34,100-sq. ft. post-office building and a 1,300 car parking garage. The entire project is expected to be completed in 1993.

In West Windsor Twp., the Educational Testing Service (ETS) broke ground in May on a project at Carnegie Center. It will consist of three new buildings totalling 400,000 square feet of office space. It is anticipated that two of the buildings will be completed in the summer of 1991, while the third is expected to be finished a year later. About 1,500 employees now located in Bucks County, PA and elsewhere in Mercer County will move to the facility following its completion. Another project in West Windsor Twp., The Shops at Windsor Green, a 160,000-sq. ft. strip shopping mall on Rt. 1 broke ground in October. A 50,000-sq. ft. Pathmark will be in place within a year. Approximately 70% of the mall's space is leased. Also on RT. 1 (at I-295) in Lawrence Twp., Crossroads Corporate Center, a 105,000-sq. ft. office building is under way. The facility will be tenant-ready in the spring of 1991.

In Hopewell Twp., Janssen Pharmaceutica, a Johnson & Johnson subsidiary, broke ground in September on a project to convert the former property of Pitman-Moore into Janssen's corporate headquarters. The firm is going to add 150,000 square feet of space to the existing 157,000-sq. ft. facility. Plans call for 500 people now based in Middlesex County to be working at the site by 1992. In Ewing Twp., work was begun in October on Ewing Center, an 11-store, 72,000-sq. ft. shopping mall. Phase I construction, expected to be completed in the spring of 1991, will include a 44,000-sq. ft. Foodtown and a 7,000-sq. ft. Thrift Drug Store.

There are several projects in Mercer County that are expected to begin in 1991. In Robbinsville, Mercer Corporate Park, a 92-acre site on Rt. 526 at I-195, will begin work on Phase I, a 100,000-sq. ft. office building. The total complex will include five three-story buildings and a 200-room hotel and total approximately 800,000 square feet of space. It is estimated the project will take six years to complete. In Hamilton Twp., Hamilton Hospital is planning a three-phase 80,000-sq. ft. outpatient-care center. Phase I will consist of a three-story, 40,000-sq. ft. facility; construction will begin in 1991. In Trenton, State Street Square II, a 12-story, 320,000-sq. ft. office building, has all its approvals and should begin construction in 1991, if it finds a lead tenant.

While commercial and industrial building activity continued in Mercer County (albeit at a less vigorous pace than during the last several years), residential construction, as authorized by building permits, experienced its third bad year. Through September 1990, the number of total dwelling units authorized in Mercer County was 813 (preliminary data). This compares to 745 for the same period in 1989 and 776 for the first nine months of 1988, all still considerably down from the peak of activity in the county in 1986 when 3,607 permits were authorized. The state had 12,760 total dwelling units authorized by building permits through September 1990, down from 20,892 for the same period in 1989 and 24,850 through September 1988.

In 1990, layoffs occurred throughout the county's economy. Bristol Myers-Squibb laid off 98 New Jersey workers (64 in Lawrence Twp.) due to consolidation. The Holiday Inn in Princeton closed, affecting 60 workers. Another closing at Goodall Rubber in Hamilton Twp. affected 140 workers. Rumac Packaging in Trenton also closed, affecting 160 workers. Another company, Heinnemann Electric in Lawrence Twp., laid off 90 workers, as it moved operations out of New Jersey. The David Sarnoff Research Center in Princeton laid off 65 workers due to budget cuts. Base 10, an electronics firm in Trenton, laid off 40 workers in 1990 due to a reduction in national defense contracts.

Mercer County will be fated to follow state and national economic trends, with little or no employment expansion during the coming year. There likely will be a continued slump in the county's goods-producing sector, particularly in construction and in the production of electronic and transportation equipment within manufacturing. Construction employment will be impacted by continued low demand for housing, by high vacancy rates due to the overbuilding of office space and by difficulty in obtaining funding for projects. There should, however, be offsetting growth in business, educational and especially health services, all within the service-producing sector.

For at least the first six months of 1991, job growth can be expected to slow in wholesale and retail trade due to belt tightening on the part of consumers; employment levels in transportation and public utilities will probably remain stable. Real estate and banking may be hurt by their interdependence with the construction industry. Some of the proposed projects for 1991 may be put on hold until the business climate improves. This scenario will likely force the county's annual average unemployment rate upward to the level of 4.5% in 1991.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1990 and OUTLOOK FOR 1991

VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON LABOR AREA

(Cumberland County)

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the ***Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)*** averaged 59,600 through the first nine months of 1990, an increase of 1,300 or 2.2% from the same period one year earlier. Contrary to the statewide trend, this was an even larger percent increase than occurred between the first three quarters of 1988 and the first three quarters of 1989.

It would appear from these nine-month averages that the county's recovery and expansion following the recession-plagued early 1980s is continuing beyond that of the state. In fact, over the four-year 1986-1989 period, the county's nonfarm payrolls expanded by 11.2%, well above the state's own 8.7% advance.

The county's emergence from the last recession (1982), however, lagged well behind that of the state primarily due to the continued erosion of manufacturing jobs. Significant developments which helped delay the county's economic recovery included the late-1982 closing of Hunt Wesson's tomato processing plant in Bridgeton which eliminated over 500 full-time and seasonal part-time jobs and the phase-out and eventual shutdown of Owen-Illinois' Bridgeton glass plant during 1983 and 1984 which idled over 1,100 workers.

Long-term declines in three of the county's major manufacturing industries (glass-making, food processing and apparel manufacturing) contributed to the loss of an estimated 4,700 factory jobs during the 1977-1985 period. These job losses had a profound effect on the local economy and pushed the county's unemployment rate to an average of over 16% in 1982.

The availability of jobs in Atlantic City's expanding hotel-casino industry made a significant early impact on the county's chronic unemployment problem. By 1984, there were 1,300 residents of Cumberland County employed in the gaming industry and by 1990 their numbers had increased to over 2,800.

The county also has benefited from the establishment of two Urban Enterprise Zones (UEZ) within its borders. UEZs are designed to promote private capital investment and attract new businesses to selected areas of New Jersey through the use of state tax incentives, thereby creating new employment opportunities. Established in 1985, Bridgeton's UEZ currently has 100 participating businesses. Investments in new plants and equipment reportedly have reached a total of $43 million, while creating an estimated 1,020 jobs. A second UEZ, Vineland/Millville, was established in 1986. Businesses that have participated in the program since that time have invested approximately $159 million and created over 4,400 jobs. Currently there are 600 participating businesses in the Vineland/Millville UEZ.

Despite posting a greater-than-statewide rate of job growth so far in 1990, the county's rate of unemployment averaged 7.8% through the first nine months this year, a jump from the 7.2% average for the same period in 1989. In comparison, the state's rate of unemployment averaged 4.8% through September 1990, up from 4.0% during the same period in 1989.

A closer examination of changes in the state's and county's labor force components reveals that the county outperformed the state in this area as well. In similar nine-month comparisons, the county's civilian labor force expanded more than twice as fast as the state's (3.4% vs 1.4%), its number of employed residents grew nearly five times as fast as for the state (2.8% vs 0.6%), while its number of unemployed residents increased only about one half as fast as for the state (11.9% vs 22.2%).

The county was not without its employment setbacks during 1990: Foster-Forbes permanently shutdown one of its glassmaking furnaces early in the year which resulted in the layoff of 120 workers; Wheaton Tubing transferred operations to Virginia, eliminating another 120 jobs; and Silverton Marine Corporation laid off 90 workers or about a third of its workforce citing the nationwide slump in new boat sales. All three firms are located in Millville.

The county's nonfarm job growth during the first nine months of 1990 was concentrated in the service-producing sector of the local economy and more specifically within government (500), the services sub-category (300) and the finance/insurance/real estate (200) industry.

Government payrolls were boosted during 1990 by the opening of a new federal prison in Fairfield Township and the expansion of an existing state prison in Maurice Township. Job gains were scattered among various segments of the services sub-category during 1990 with no particular area of concentration. The broad-based services industry has 17 different industrial segments ranging from agricultural services to business, health and legal services. The employment increase in the finance/insurance/real estate industry was largely concentrated in just the insurance segment.

Employment in the county's construction industry averaged 2,400 during the first nine months of 1990, matching the historically high level of the same period in 1989. Credit for the county's continued high level of construction employment would have to go to the steady pace of commercial and industrial development not only in Cumberland County but also in Atlantic County and in the nearby Camden Labor Area counties of Camden and Gloucester.

On the other hand, the decline in residential construction at the state and national levels has hit Cumberland County particularly hard so far in 1990, boding poorly for residential construction employment in the months ahead. Through September, the county's municipalities issued building permits for only 141 dwelling units, a drop of 330 or 70% from the same nine-month period in 1989. The county had been experiencing a surge in residential construction. Authorized dwelling units totalled 703 during 1989, the county's highest level since 1973 and the third straight year of 600 or more.

Overall, the county's factory payrolls were up by 300 from 1989, bucking the statewide decline in manufacturing employment. Should the county's factory sector end the year of 1990 on the plus side, it would mark the county's fifth straight year of job gains in the manufacturing sector. From 1985 to 1989, employment in the county's manufacturing sector grew by 2,000 or 13.6% as compared with an 8.3% decline for the state. Rebounds in the county's glassmaking and food processing industries are largely responsible for the gains in factory employment since 1985. So far in 1990, glassmakers and other durable goods producers have accounted for most of the new factory jobs.

Economic development continued at a steady pace in Cumberland County during 1990. Much but not all of this development was concentrated in the county's three largest municipalities: Vineland, Millville and Bridgeton.

In Vineland, one of the largest projects completed during 1990 was a $5-million, 155,000-sq. ft. expansion of Progresso Foods' warehouse facility. Other notable projects completed during 1990 included: a new 30,000-sq. ft. facility for Executive Business Products; a $2.5-million, 17,500-sq. ft. expansion of Rock-Tenn, Inc., a packaging products manufacturer; a $3.0-million, 66-room expansion of the Days Inn on Landis Ave.; and a new $5.5-million, 300-bed Veteran's Home.

In the Vineland Industrial Park, a $2.6-million, 30,000-sq. ft expansion of the Casa Di Bertacchi food processing plant also was under construction during 1990. An estimated 30 jobs will result from the expansion when completed in February 1991. The city's industrial park, which has been the site of numerous developments in recent years, and is now almost completely sold out, should benefit in 1991 from the expansion of its sewerage handling capacity which was under way during 1990. This additional capacity will allow the park to expand by another 200 acres. During 1990, an $80-million auxiliary power plant for Atlantic Electric also was under construction.

Looking ahead into 1991, a $1.7-million expansion of the Vineland Produce Auction is expected to get under way. This expansion of its loading dock, and the addition of produce-cooling capabilities, is being made possible by a $900,000-federal Economic Development Administration grant.

Another significant project that might get under way in Vineland during 1991 is a $50-million, 600,000-sq. ft. expansion of the Cumberland Mall which would add three anchor stores and more than 100 smaller retail establishments. Once completed, the expansion would result in an estimated 1,900 new retail jobs. Another new shopping center, a 200,000-sq. ft. complex planned for a site on Main Rd. near Vineland High School, is also a possibility in 1991. This project would create up to 300 jobs. In addition, Safeway Freezer, a cold storage facility, has received approval for a $1-million, 45,000-sq. ft. expansion.

In Millville, there were numerous projects completed or under construction during 1990. Major projects completed during the year included: a $1-million, 20,000-sq. ft. expansion of the Farm & Family department store; the 102-room Wheaton Village Hotel; a 40,000-sq. ft. plastics manufacturing plant for Toco, Inc.; and Phase I of Millville's waterfront redevelopment project which comprises 7,000 square feet of commercial and professional space. Also completed in the city's Airport Industrial Park was a 22,500-sq. ft. Easter Seals rehabilitation center and a 15,000-sq. ft. expansion of the Cumberland Technology Enterprise Center, a business incubator facility.

Notable projects under construction in Millville during 1990 included: an $80-million power plant for Atlantic Electric, a $1-million shopping center at East Main St. and Wade Blvd., and the $1-million conversion of the former L. G. Nestor building into 48 units of senior-citizen housing. Also under construction in the Millville Airport Industrial Park were a 10,000-sq. ft. building for Roc Lubes, Inc., a distributor of industrial lubricants, and a 20,000-sq. ft. office building and hanger for Nu Quest, Inc.

Recently announced projects that are currently making their way through the approval process and could get under way in Millville during 1991 include: a $115-million residential/commercial development that would revolve around two 18-hole golf courses; Cumberland Crossing, a 232,000-sq. ft. shopping center on Rt. 47 near the Cumberland Mall; a 120-seat restaurant at Wheaton Village; a 10,000-sq. ft. training facility for Titan Helicopter Academy; and the $6-million Phase II of the city's waterfront redevelopment project. The construction of a 66-acre, 22-site industrial park also may begin during 1991 along Gorton Rd.

One of the developments in Bridgeton during 1990 was the opening of a retail business incubator facility in the city's downtown business district. Located in the former Rovner building, the facility features seven retail suites and professional office space. Also completed during 1990 was an 8,000-sq. ft. office building on Manheim Ave. Continuing under construction during the year was the renovation of a downtown office building by Whibco Inc., which could mean 40 new jobs, and a 120-unit townhouse development on North Burlington Rd.

Three major projects planned for Bridgeton advanced through the review and approval processes during 1990 but construction is not expected to begin until 1991. The Bridgeton Port Authority received a $1-million grant from the federal Economic Development Authority late in 1989 for the construction of a marine terminal on the Cohansey River. The future operators of the terminal, Genstar Stone Products, hope to ship up to two million tons of sand each year and create over 80 new jobs. Local officials hope the new terminal will attract other businesses to the city.

A spring 1991 start is expected on a 55,000-sq. ft. office building at the corner of Rts. 49 & 77. The new building would be built on a three-acre tract in the South Pearl St. redevelopment area and is expected to house various state government offices.

A late 1991 groundbreaking is anticipated for a $400-million, 300-megawatt cogeneration plant planned for a 30-acre tract in Bridgeton's newly expanded industrial park. Officials estimate that the three-year project would create 500-600 construction jobs, 90 permanent jobs when the project is completed and several hundred indirect employment opportunities in the local economy.

Significant economic developments during 1990 that occurred outside of Cumberland's three largest cities included: the completion of a new federal prison in Fairfield Township which created 275 jobs; the construction of a $2.5-million, 86,000-sq. ft. office/warehouse building in Upper Deerfield Township; and Redpack Inc.'s move into the former Clement Pappas tomato processing plant in Lawrence Township which produced 150 jobs and where a 120,000-sq. ft. expansion should be completed in 1991.

The county's oystermen, beleaguered in recent years by a parasitic protozoan which nearly destroyed the oyster population in the Delaware Bay, turned optimistic in 1990. For the first time since 1986, Delaware Bay oystermen were allowed to transplant oysters from state-owned seed beds to their leased grounds in the bay. In the hope that this signals the return of oystering, Bivalve Packing Company has undertaken an extensive maintenance program on its 22-boat fleet and has plans for a 4,200-sq. ft. expansion of its packing plant in Port Norris.

In each of the past two years (1989 and 1990) Cumberland County has been declared a disaster area by the US Department of Agriculture due to weather-related crop losses which made some farms eligible for low-interest federal loans. Despite these setbacks, the farming community's resilience and optimism is reflected in its continued support for the expansion of the Vineland Produce Auction (previously mentioned) and a similar expansion of the Cedarville Cooperative Marketing Association's facilities. Both projects will expand loading docks and add cold storage capabilities.

The increasing likelihood of a recession at the state and national levels has tempered the outlook for Cumberland County in 1991. While the county's relatively healthy economy and many positive attributes might have helped it escape unscathed from the recent mere slowing of the state and national economies, the events currently unfolding in the Mid-east (including the higher price of oil), in the savings and loan industry and in the level of consumer confidence suggests the possibility of a downturn.

Although recent layoffs at Silverton Marine Corporation (Millville) are a reminder of how national trends (in this case a sharp decline in boat sales) can impact on the local level, the local development pipeline has some significant projects within it, such as the construction and expansion of shopping centers mentioned earlier. How steadily these projects move from the announcement stage to the groundbreaking stage will be an early indicator of future economic growth.

A more moderate pace of job growth than in the past several years is expected in the county during 1991, but like most areas of New Jersey, Cumberland County will remain somewhat vulnerable to setbacks related to the slowing of economic growth in both New Jersey and the nation. Overall, the county's economy appears better positioned to weather an economic downturn than it was before the last recession (1982), but some increase in the county's level of unemployment remains a distinct possibility in 1991.

Although the county's short-term outlook may be clouded somewhat by current economic uncertainties, its long-term outlook for employment growth remains generally positive due to its relatively abundant labor supply, the job creating abilities of its Urban Enterprise Zones and because of Rt. 55, the new direct link with the Philadelphia, Pa.-Camden, NJ metropolitan area.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures), an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1972-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Division of Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1989 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1989 benchmarks and reflect the 1987 SIC (*Standard Industrial Classification Manual*) changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1989 benchmarks and reflect the 1987 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series** (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks: Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and is, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits** published by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 SALES OF RETAIL STORES, IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance (UI) coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular State UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI program only) as a percent of covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the Regular State UI program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three-percent sample of all claimants under the Regular State UI program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,858	3,986	4,015	3,994
Feb	3,912	3,964	4,014	4,029
Mar	3,959	3,963	3,974	4,034
Apr	3,966	3,974	3,967	4,002
May	4,024	3,951	3,945	4,012
Jun	3,988	3,969	3,964	4,037
Jul	3,963	3,982	3,964	4,073
Aug	3,996	3,985	3,974	4,066
Sep	3,933	3,976	3,992	4,083
Oct	4,021	3,959	4,021	4,126
Nov	3,996	3,969	4,034	4,073
Dec	3,979	4,019	4,006	4,039

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

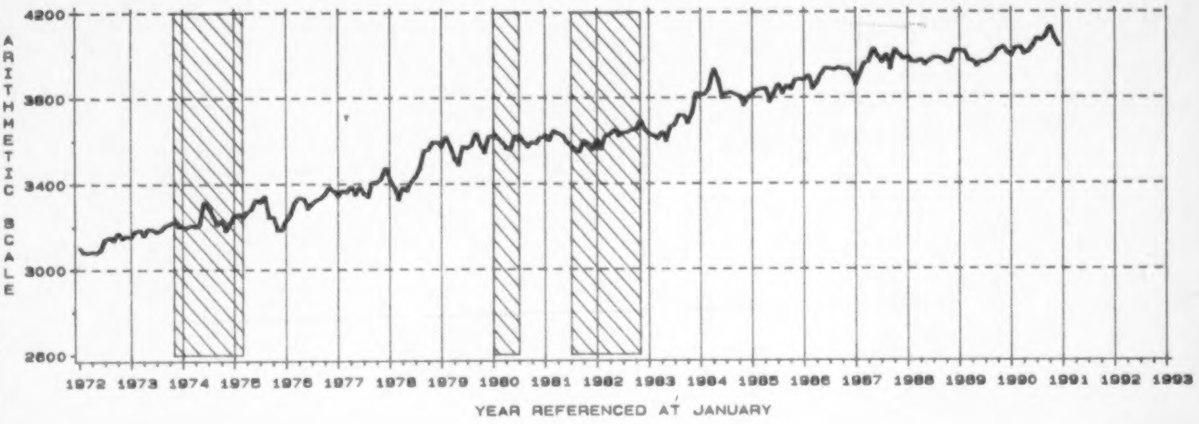
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,710	3,833	3,858	3,810
Feb	3,745	3,826	3,854	3,848
Mar	3,805	3,802	3,853	3,844
Apr	3,800	3,830	3,807	3,805
May	3,853	3,797	3,816	3,820
Jun	3,820	3,821	3,799	3,845
Jul	3,801	3,833	3,799	3,879
Aug	3,830	3,834	3,798	3,872
Sep	3,765	3,830	3,812	3,870
Oct	3,870	3,818	3,828	3,901
Nov	3,853	3,817	3,834	3,851
Dec	3,825	3,849	3,857	3,799

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

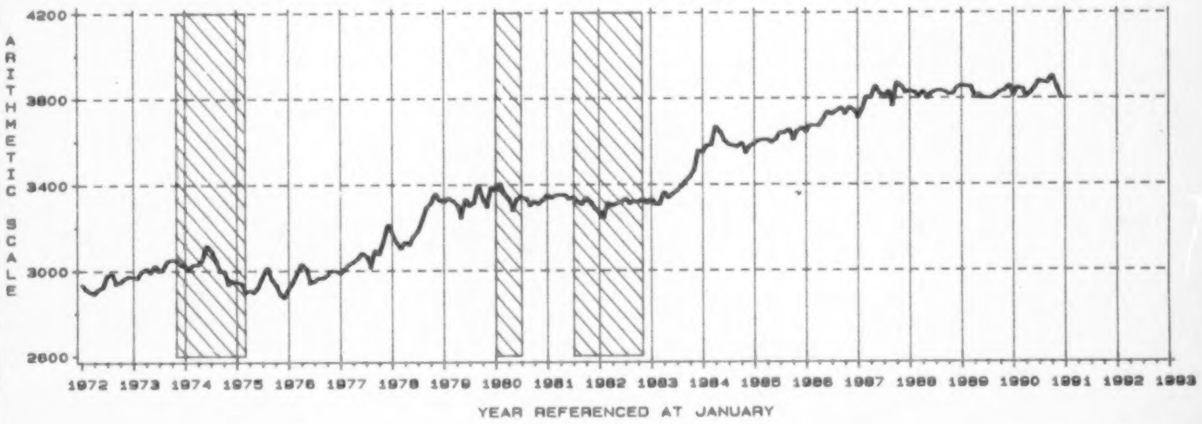
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	148	153	157	184
Feb	167	138	160	181
Mar	154	161	121	190
Apr	166	144	160	197
May	171	154	129	192
Jun	168	148	165	192
Jul	162	149	165	194
Aug	166	151	176	194
Sep	168	146	180	213
Oct	151	141	193	225
Nov	143	152	200	222
Dec	154	170	149	240

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

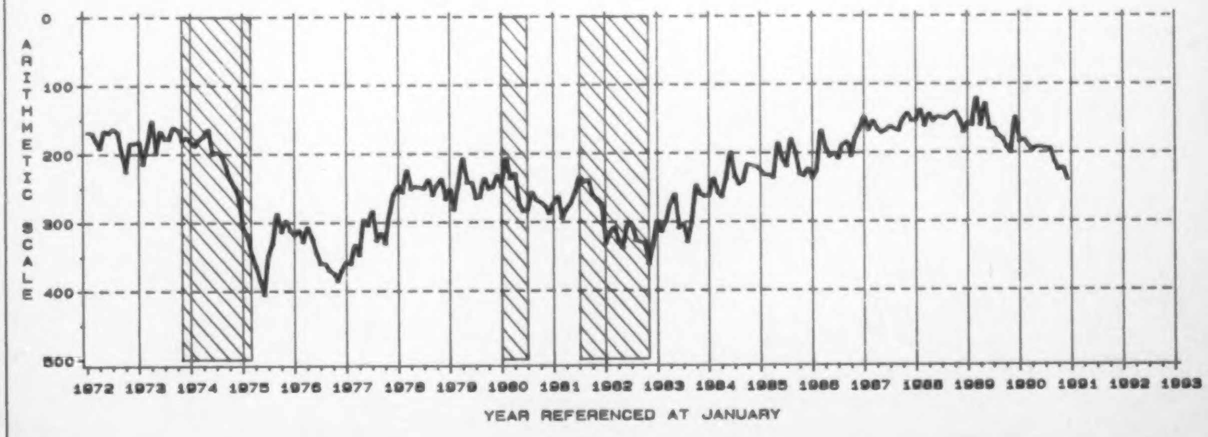


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	64.5	66.2	66.5	66.2
Feb	65.4	65.8	66.5	66.8
Mar	66.1	65.8	65.9	66.9
Apr	66.2	65.9	65.8	66.4
May	67.1	65.5	65.4	66.6
Jun	66.4	65.8	65.7	67.0
Jul	66.0	66.0	65.7	67.6
Aug	66.5	66.0	65.9	67.5
Sep	65.4	65.9	66.2	67.7
Oct	66.9	65.6	66.7	68.5
Nov	66.4	65.8	66.9	67.6
Dec	66.1	66.6	66.4	67.0

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

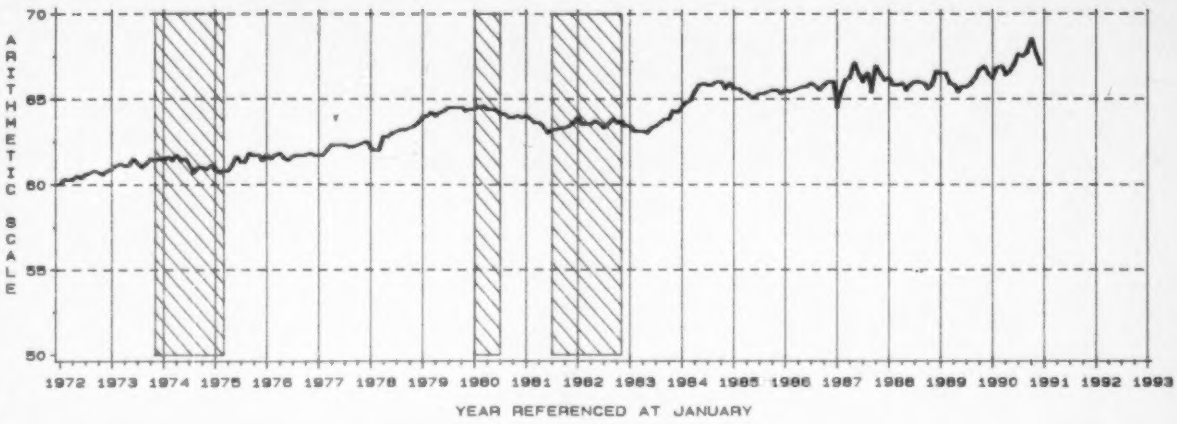
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	62.0	63.7	63.9	63.2
Feb	62.6	63.5	63.9	63.8
Mar	63.5	63.1	63.9	63.8
Apr	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.1
May	64.2	63.0	63.3	63.4
Jun	63.6	63.3	63.0	63.8
Jul	63.3	63.5	63.0	64.3
Aug	63.7	63.5	63.0	64.2
Sep	62.6	63.5	63.2	64.2
Oct	64.3	63.3	63.5	64.7
Nov	64.0	63.2	63.6	63.9
Dec	63.5	63.8	64.0	63.0

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

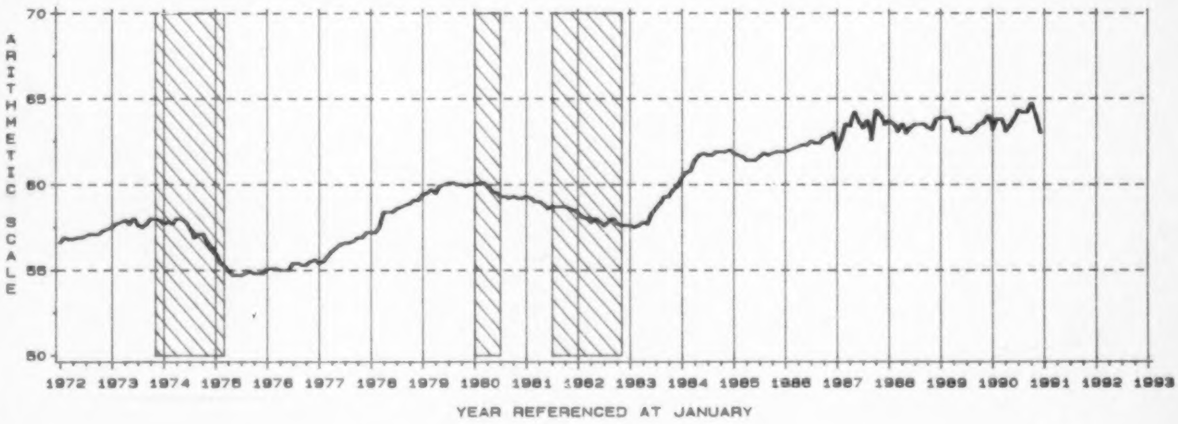
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.6
Feb	4.3	3.5	4.0	4.5
Mar	3.9	4.1	3.0	4.7
Apr	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.9
May	4.2	3.9	3.3	4.8
Jun	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.8
Jul	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.8
Aug	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.8
Sep	4.3	3.7	4.5	5.2
Oct	3.8	3.6	4.8	5.5
Nov	3.6	3.8	5.0	5.5
Dec	3.9	4.2	3.7	5.9

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

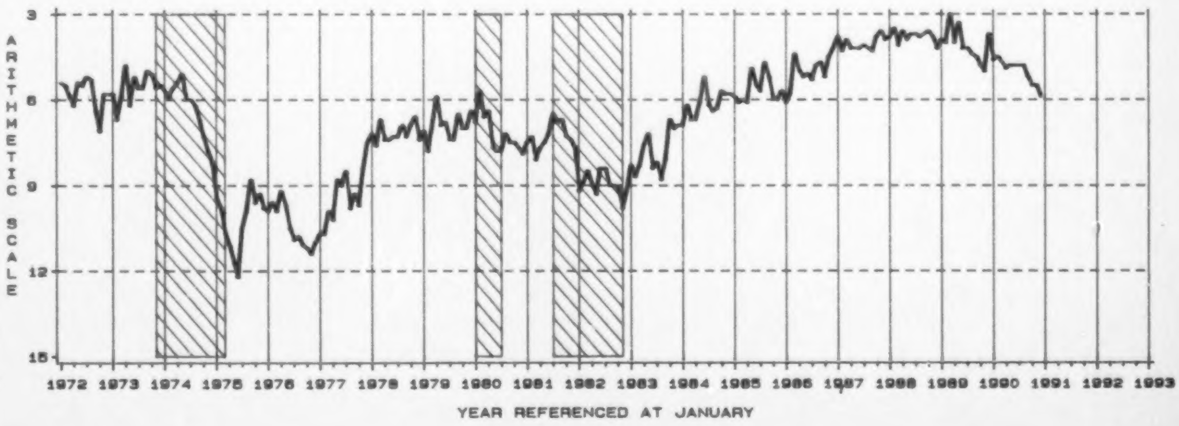


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3483.5	3551.0	3544.2	3614.1	3638.2	3710.4	3661.6	3733.9
Feb	3479.1	3552.1	3554.7	3629.8	3646.0	3722.4	3664.3	3740.6
Mar	3517.3	3563.0	3594.1	3640.6	3675.1	3721.7	3686.5	3732.7
Apr	3554.5	3568.2	3632.0	3646.7	3685.8	3700.5	3711.8	3726.2
May	3574.4	3571.7	3650.9	3649.9	3704.3	3704.0	3734.5	3734.5
Jun	3626.4	3576.5	3709.5	3657.6	3760.9	3708.0	3779.2	3725.8
Jul	3629.3	3583.2	3708.9	3662.6	3741.8	3695.7	3754.3	3707.7
Aug	3624.2	3587.7	3704.4	3667.6	3725.4	3689.3	3743.1	3707.9
Sep	3599.3	3593.3	3683.8	3676.8	3719.1	3713.1	3715.4	3710.7
Oct	3622.1	3605.6	3690.8	3673.7	3724.7	3709.4	3714.8R	3700.2R
Nov	3630.8	3606.6	3713.9	3691.6	3741.3	3720.7	3714.8	3695.3
Dec	3638.7	3617.2	3727.3	3702.7	3754.9	3731.2		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

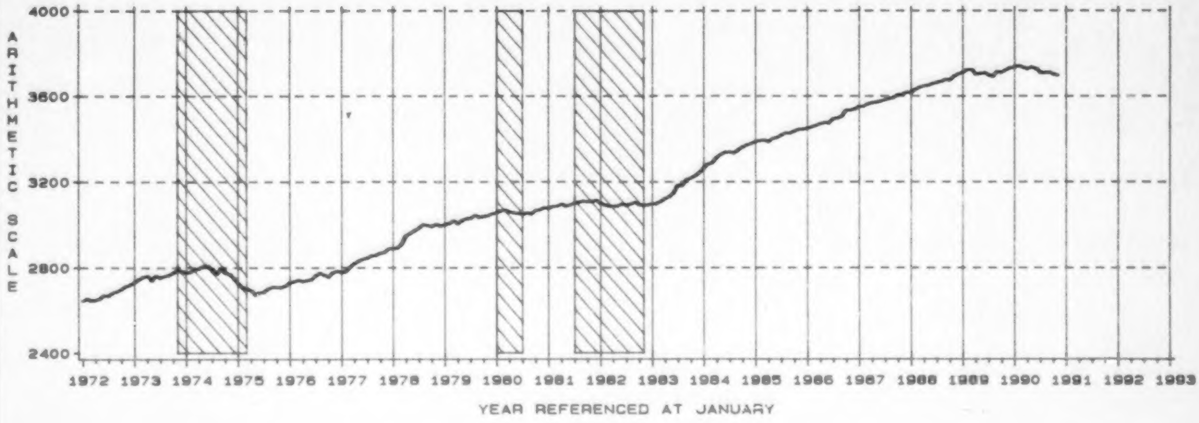
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2946.9	3011.4	3003.9	3070.1	3083.5	3151.7	3100.8	3169.1
Feb	2937.3	3012.7	3007.0	3084.2	3083.6	3162.1	3094.9	3173.2
Mar	2969.6	3021.6	3040.2	3092.8	3110.4	3163.3	3114.6	3167.1
Apr	3004.3	3024.7	3076.1	3097.7	3121.2	3143.1	3136.2	3157.8
May	3028.6	3029.6	3097.7	3100.4	3141.4	3145.0	3155.7	3159.6
Jun	3079.0	3035.7	3152.8	3107.6	3195.5	3149.4	3198.6	3152.0
Jul	3093.3	3041.8	3165.5	3113.0	3193.6	3140.8	3191.1	3137.8
Aug	3094.2	3047.2	3166.3	3118.4	3183.1	3135.4	3189.9	3142.7
Sep	3074.9	3053.4	3144.2	3121.3	3175.7	3153.4	3163.6	3142.3
Oct	3079.5	3062.5	3135.6	3118.4	3163.2	3147.7	3146.6R	3131.9R
Nov	3081.3	3062.7	3151.2	3134.8	3174.4	3159.6	3140.1	3126.4
Dec	3088.8	3072.8	3163.3	3144.7	3186.7	3168.9		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

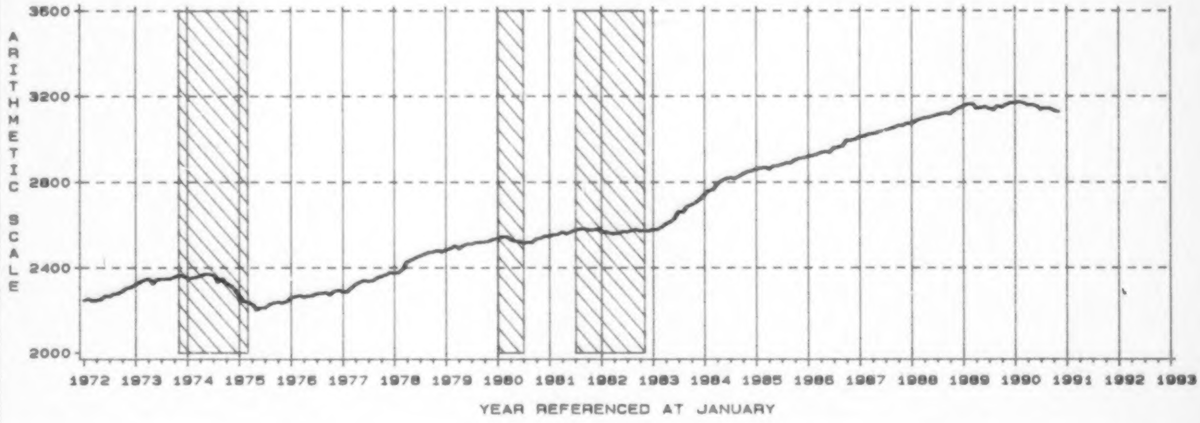
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	536.6	539.6	540.3	544.0	554.7	558.6	560.8	564.8
Feb	541.8	539.3	547.7	545.6	562.4	560.3	569.4	567.4
Mar	547.7	541.5	553.9	547.8	564.7	558.4	571.9	565.6
Apr	550.2	543.5	555.9	549.0	564.6	557.4	575.7	568.5
May	545.8	542.1	553.2	549.5	562.9	559.0	578.8	574.9
Jun	547.4	540.8	556.7	550.1	565.4	558.6	580.6	573.8
Jul	536.0	541.4	543.4	549.6	548.2	554.9	563.2	569.9
Aug	530.0	540.5	538.1	549.3	542.3	553.9	553.2	565.2
Sep	524.4	539.8	539.6	555.6	543.4	559.7	551.8	568.4
Oct	542.6	543.0	555.2	555.3	561.5	561.7	568.2	568.3
Nov	549.5	543.9	562.7	556.8	566.9	561.1	574.7	568.9
Dec	549.9	544.4	564.0	558.0	568.2	562.3		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

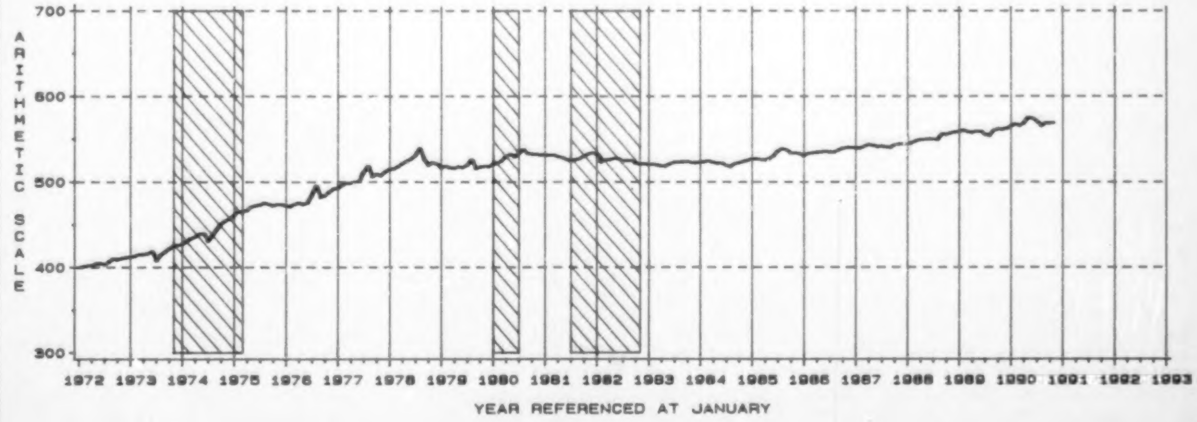


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	674.5	682.8	657.9	666.0	651.0	658.9	640.0	647.9
Feb	677.0	682.8	663.3	668.9	652.5	658.0	640.8	646.4
Mar	679.9	682.0	665.5	667.3	656.3	658.0	640.1	641.8
Apr	675.2	677.6	666.6	669.5	651.8	654.8	639.1	642.0
May	676.6	676.7	668.2	668.6	653.3	653.9	639.9	640.5
Jun	680.6	675.1	674.1	668.9	657.0	652.0	640.8	635.7
Jul	673.1	674.5	664.9	666.4	650.3	651.8	629.4	630.7
Aug	674.8	672.0	667.8	665.2	655.3	652.8	633.9	631.7
Sep	677.3	671.8	669.7	664.4	657.3	652.1	634.3	629.4
Oct	675.0	670.7	667.0	663.0	652.8	649.0	631.0R	627.2
Nov	673.0	669.3	666.9	663.3	654.1	650.7	624.3	621.3
Dec	667.8	668.6	663.1	663.8	650.4	651.2		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

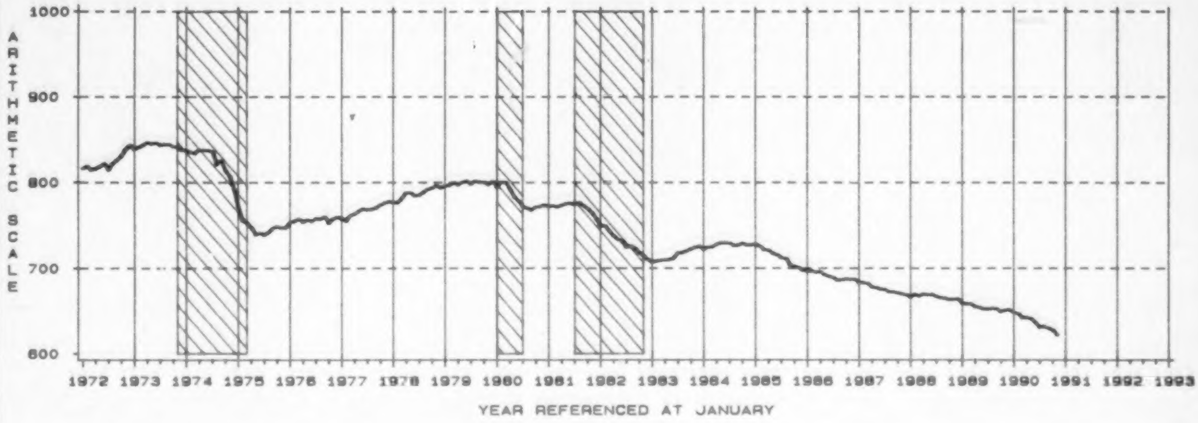
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	149.2	164.6	150.2	165.3	156.3	172.2	149.0	164.1
Feb	141.8	161.9	150.1	170.8	153.1	174.2	145.2	165.1
Mar	149.4	162.8	159.5	173.3	156.1	169.4	148.4	161.0
Apr	158.5	161.5	169.0	172.1	165.1	168.0	155.1	157.9
May	164.1	161.8	173.6	171.6	169.4	167.4	158.3	156.5
Jun	170.7	164.1	178.1	171.0	173.5	166.5	161.9	155.4
Jul	174.2	164.0	181.2	170.8	175.8	165.8	161.5	152.4
Aug	174.8	164.5	181.1	170.5	176.5	166.3	160.5	151.3
Sep	172.9	165.2	179.2	171.1	174.8	166.9	155.5	148.5
Oct	175.0	166.8	177.1	169.2	172.6	165.0	152.4R	145.8R
Nov	172.9	167.1	175.0	169.8	170.2	165.3	149.4	145.1
Dec	169.8	168.2	171.7	170.1	166.7	165.2		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

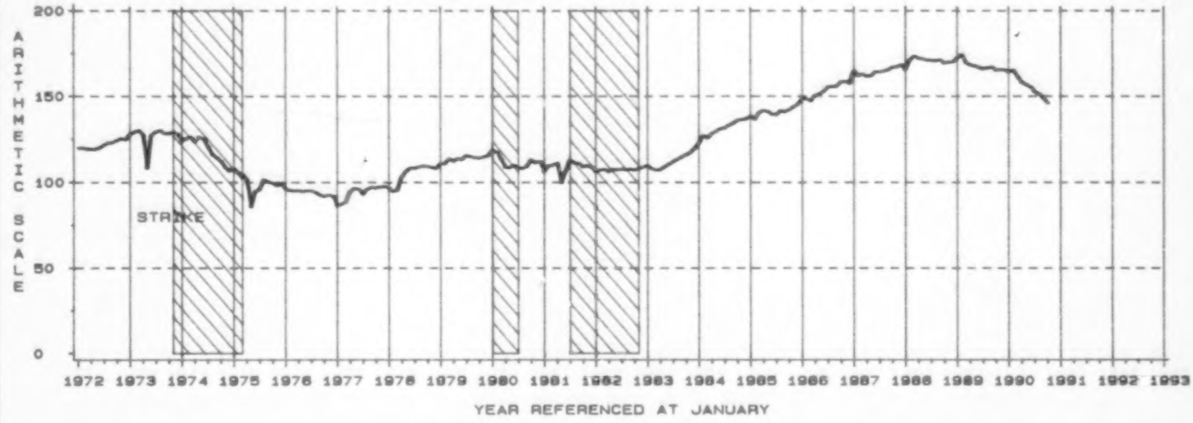
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2121.2	2161.9	2193.6	2236.4	2273.8	2318.0	2309.5	2354.6
Feb	2116.6	2165.9	2191.4	2242.0	2275.6	2327.2	2306.5	2359.0
Mar	2138.2	2174.5	2212.9	2249.7	2295.5	2333.2	2323.7	2361.8
Apr	2168.4	2183.5	2238.1	2253.7	2301.8	2317.7	2339.5	2355.4
May	2185.6	2188.9	2253.4	2257.8	2316.1	2321.2	2354.9	2360.1
Jun	2225.4	2194.3	2298.1	2265.2	2362.4	2328.4	2393.4	2358.5
Jul	2243.5	2200.9	2316.9	2273.4	2364.9	2320.7	2397.7	2352.3
Aug	2242.1	2208.3	2314.9	2280.3	2348.7	2313.8	2393.0	2357.3
Sep	2222.3	2214.1	2292.8	2283.3	2341.0	2332.0	2371.4	2362.1
Oct	2227.0	2222.6	2289.1	2283.9	2335.2	2331.2	2360.8R	2356.6R
Nov	2233.0	2223.9	2306.8	2299.3	2347.6	2341.1	2364.0	2357.6
Dec	2248.8	2233.7	2326.0	2308.4	2367.1	2350.0		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

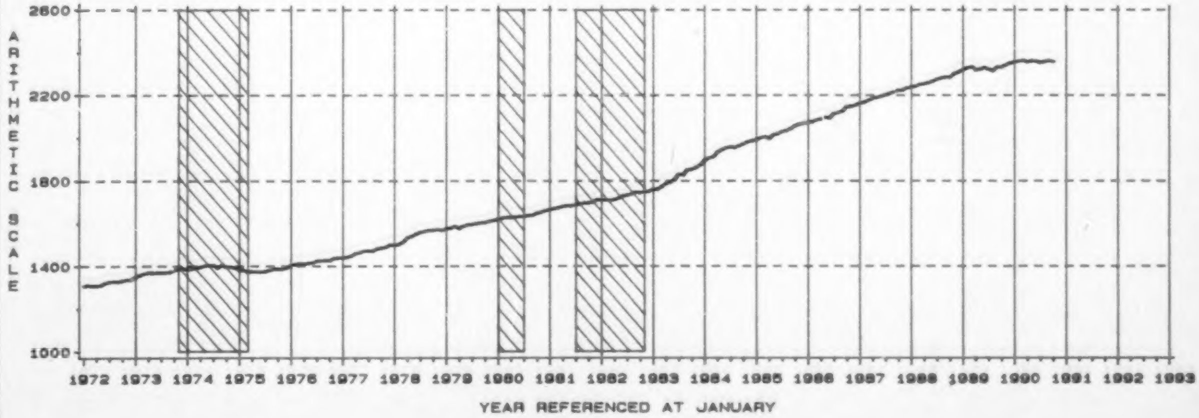


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	424.0	430.3	398.6	404.7	411.4	417.7	405.2	411.4
Feb	425.6	428.2	403.9	407.2	412.9	416.4	407.5	410.8
Mar	429.3	428.9	407.5	407.9	415.1	415.6	406.6	407.0
Apr	423.8	425.5	407.7	409.8	412.0	414.3	406.2	408.2
May	426.0	426.7	409.7	410.6	412.2	413.0	406.8	407.6
Jun	428.5	425.8	414.5	411.6	414.7	411.9	407.1	404.3
Jul	418.4	423.8	405.2	410.2	408.0	413.0	397.2	402.0
Aug	422.2	423.2	408.9	409.5	412.5	413.3	401.0	401.8
Sep	428.9	424.4	413.8	408.9	415.4	410.5	401.4	396.6
Oct	428.3	423.5	412.6	407.9	412.5	408.0	398.3R	394.0R
Nov	425.5	421.2	413.4	408.2	412.3	407.3	393.1	388.4
Dec	423.0	422.4	413.6	412.4	408.8	407.6		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

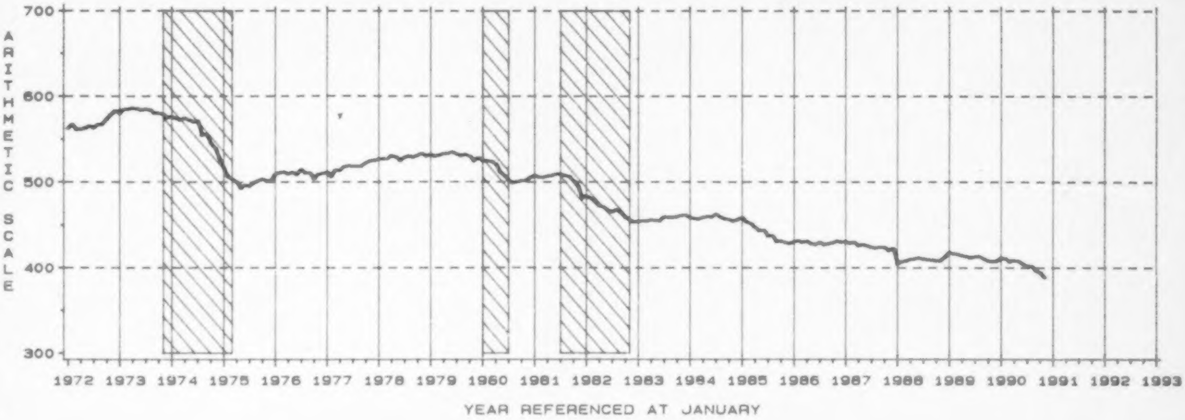
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.0
Feb	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2
Mar	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	40.9	40.7	41.1	40.9
Apr	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.7	40.8
May	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.8	41.0	40.9	41.1
Jun	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.2
Jul	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	41.0	40.6	41.2
Aug	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.9	40.4	40.9	40.6	41.1
Sep	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9
Oct	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.2	40.7	40.7	40.9	40.9
Nov	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.3	40.8	41.1	40.7
Dec	41.7	41.2	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.0		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

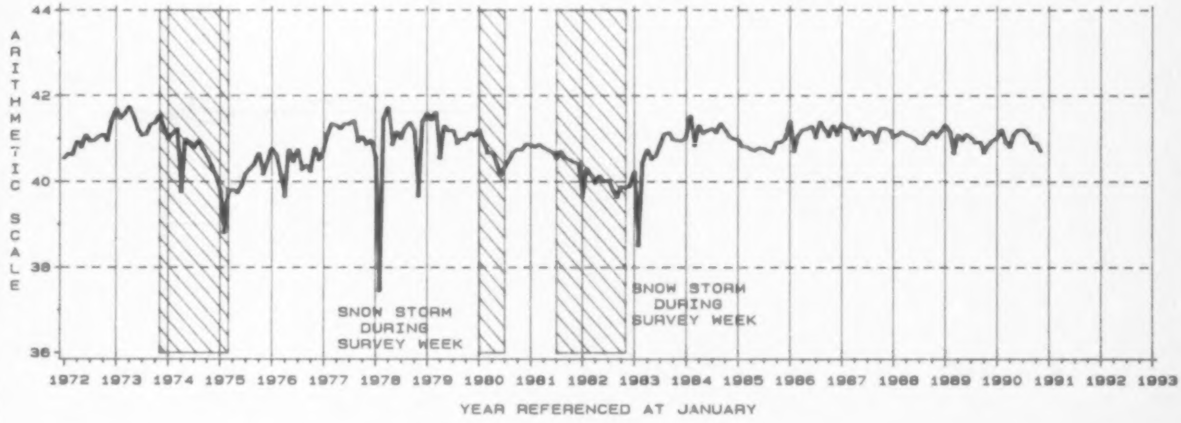
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,554	17,857	16,382	16,593	17,032	17,251	16,654	16,867
Feb	17,535	17,685	16,560	16,736	16,970	17,156	16,748	16,925
Mar	17,816	17,714	16,871	16,805	16,978	16,915	16,711	16,646
Apr	17,333	17,446	16,716	16,843	16,892	17,028	16,532	16,655
May	17,509	17,580	16,757	16,835	16,818	16,933	16,638	16,752
Jun	17,611	17,500	16,995	16,876	17,044	16,929	16,773	16,657
Jul	16,987	17,418	16,330	16,777	16,483	16,933	16,126	16,562
Aug	17,184	17,394	16,520	16,749	16,665	16,904	16,281	16,514
Sep	17,542	17,358	16,966	16,765	16,990	16,789	16,417	16,221
Oct	17,689	17,406	16,999	16,805	16,789	16,606	16,290R	16,115R
Nov	17,743	17,353	17,156	16,736	17,028	16,618	16,156	15,808
Dec	17,639	17,403	17,247	16,991	16,965	16,712		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

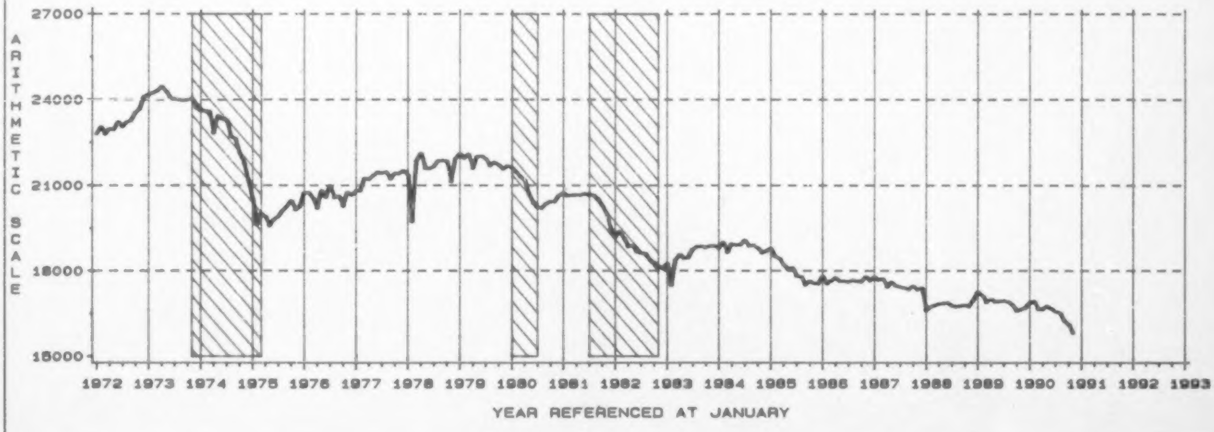


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	425.18	439.36	459.13	473.06
Feb	422.71	440.34	453.74	473.47
Mar	424.55	443.39	451.13	474.71
Apr	423.72	440.75	453.87	470.49
May	425.39	440.90	451.66	473.21
Jun	425.39	443.21	455.39	477.51
Jul	422.65	436.85	451.67	474.61
Aug	421.65	436.72	449.65	473.80
Sep	427.41	448.95	460.13	479.76
Oct	432.41	454.02	456.25	478.94R
Nov	438.27	457.33	469.99	486.21
Dec	447.02	464.12	476.01	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

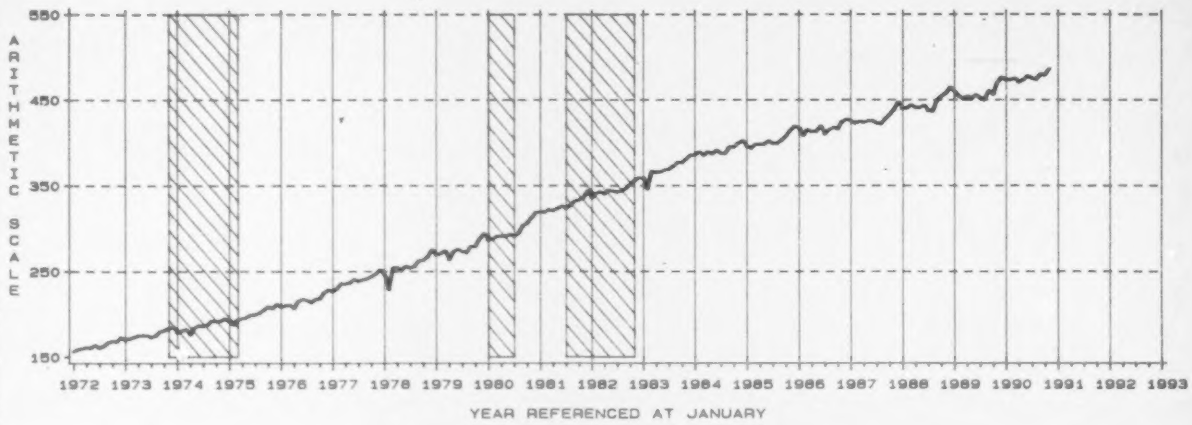
Date	1987			1988			1989			1990		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5	125.9	133.0	131.0
Feb	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4	126.4	133.1	132.2
Mar	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8	127.1	134.5	133.8
Apr	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7	127.3	135.0	134.4
May	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8	122.5	128.2	127.9	127.5	134.9	134.9
Jun	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8	122.8	128.7	128.9	128.3	135.0	135.5
Jul	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1	123.2	128.7	129.3	128.7	136.0	136.6
Aug	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6	123.2	128.9	129.3	129.9	137.4	137.5
Sep	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9	123.6	130.3	130.4	131.1	138.7	138.6
Oct	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4	124.2	130.8	130.6	131.9	139.5	139.1
Nov	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0	124.4	131.3	130.1	132.2	139.5	139.4
Dec	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2	124.6	131.3	130.0			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

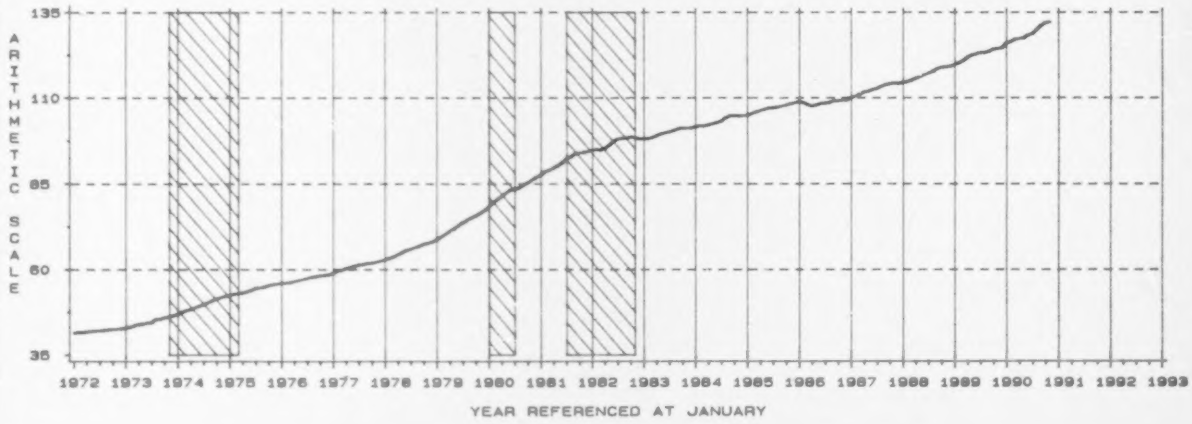
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	293.34	314.80	287.41	307.56	285.79	306.02	279.37	298.71
Feb	290.95	312.05	288.63	308.96	282.66	302.29	278.13	297.37
Mar	290.94	312.17	289.25	309.85	279.60	298.81	275.72	294.73
Apr	287.46	308.38	286.45	306.65	279.17	298.56	272.35	291.30
May	286.37	307.35	285.10	305.22	275.93	294.93	273.45	292.37
Jun	284.41	305.24	284.63	304.89	276.22	295.51	274.87	293.89
Jul	282.95	303.46	280.47	299.95	274.00	292.88	271.41	290.14
Aug	280.03	300.25	278.12	297.44	272.82	291.47	268.60	287.16
Sep	281.64	302.41	280.63	301.03	275.08	294.63	269.13	287.89
Oct	283.31	304.58	283.38	304.85	272.61	291.71	267.61R	286.22R
Nov	286.38	308.33	284.58	305.86	279.13	299.62	270.45	289.71
Dec	290.49	313.38	287.72	309.72	281.98	303.07		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982—84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982—84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

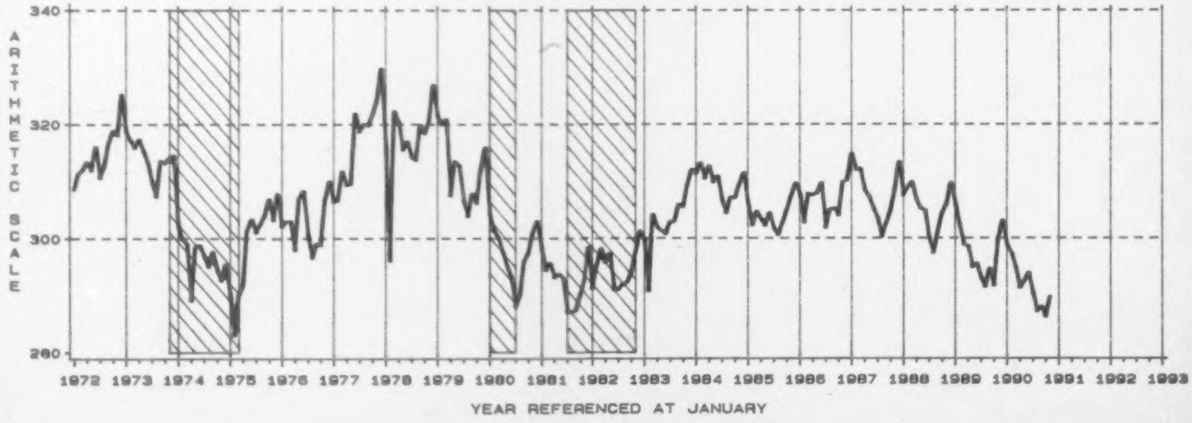


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,595	2,622	2,322	2,465	2,669	2,764	2,426	2,387
Feb	2,315	2,400	3,198	3,160	2,810	2,839	2,734	2,762
Mar	3,183	2,832	3,501	2,905	2,946	2,468	3,273	2,887
Apr	3,287	2,929	2,698	2,584	2,393	2,333	2,461	2,355
May	2,873	2,696	3,131	2,763	3,322	2,749	2,815	2,304
Jun	2,737	2,768	2,717	2,648	2,547	2,571	2,295	2,387
Jul	2,586	2,547	2,680	2,903	2,032	2,196	2,313	2,415
Aug	2,521	2,808	2,486	2,553	2,402	2,448	2,127	2,208
Sep	2,110	2,269	2,223	2,511	2,395	2,822	N/A	N/A
Oct	2,323	2,364	2,836	2,977	2,461	2,507		
Nov	2,440	2,897	2,387	2,662	2,025	2,270		
Dec	2,859	2,680	2,480	2,497	2,426	2,519		

20. Business Failures (Number)

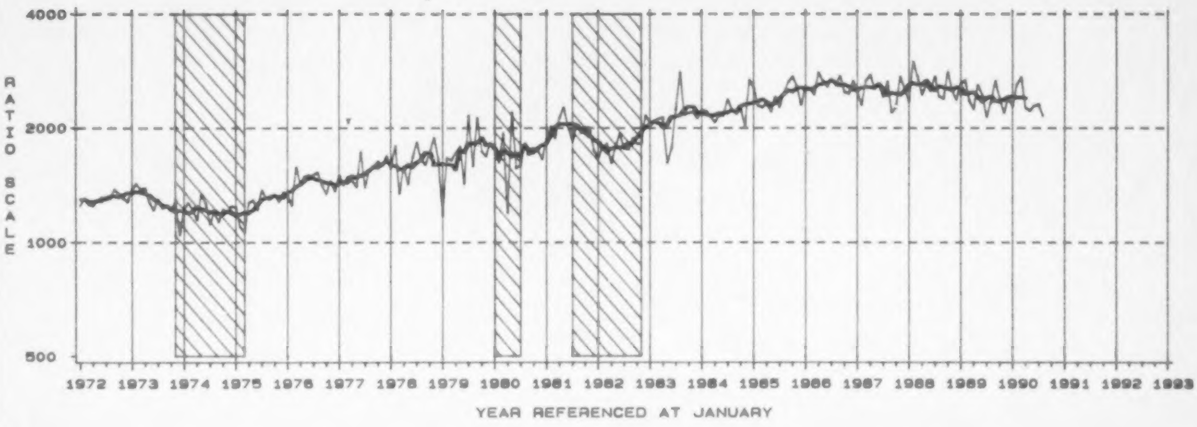
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	61	62	65	67	54	56	N/A	N/A
Feb	58	61	80	81	44	46	N/A	N/A
Mar	66	58	106	88	41	34	N/A	N/A
Apr	84	73	87	83	36	36	N/A	N/A
May	67	59	100	89	48	38	N/A	N/A
Jun	67	71	91	85	44	44	N/A	N/A
Jul	64	65	68	78	39	45	N/A	N/A
Aug	49	55	86	90	28	29	N/A	N/A
Sep	63	75	42	54	44	55	N/A	N/A
Oct	66	59	32	28	76	69	N/A	N/A
Nov	42	46	61	61	63	63		
Dec	60	65	42	48	58	70		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

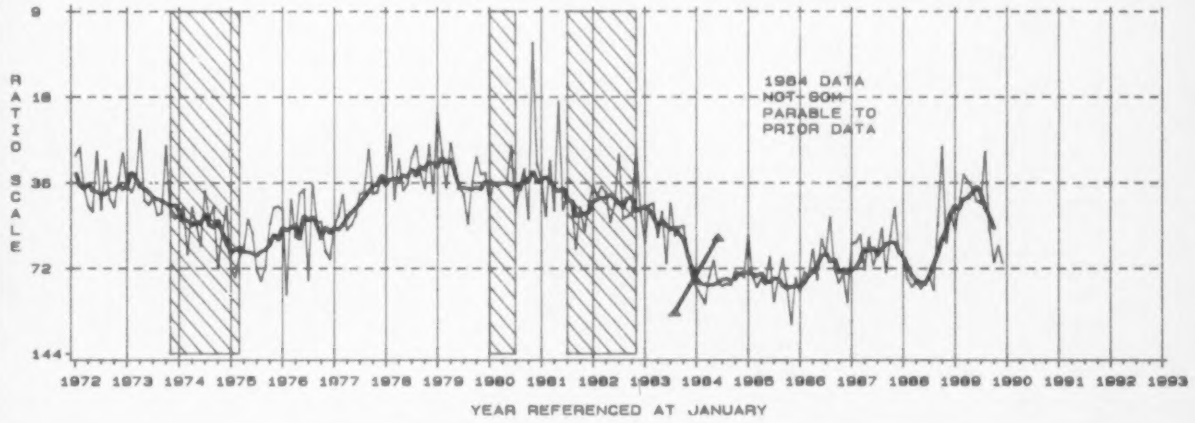
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,234	1,299	1,250	1,336	1,214	1,292	1,165	1,232
Feb	1,238	1,309	1,282	1,300	1,259	1,324	1,206	1,268
Mar	1,300	1,309	1,296	1,301	1,304	1,313	1,255	1,262
Apr	1,285	1,330	1,278	1,320	1,248	1,299	1,162	1,206
May	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,285	1,345	1,307	1,198	1,163
Jun	1,353	1,295	1,360	1,308	1,385	1,326	1,298	1,248
Jul	1,398	1,321	1,397	1,333	1,350	1,285	1,258	1,192
Aug	1,318	1,289	1,370	1,324	1,374	1,327	1,329	1,287R
Sep	1,313	1,282	1,331	1,301	1,338	1,317	1,258	1,251
Oct	1,281	1,251	1,383	1,368	1,315	1,297	1,354	1,327
Nov	1,306	1,320	1,296	1,325	1,325	1,323		
Dec	1,234	1,286	1,281	1,336	1,262	1,333		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX—MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX—MONTH MOVING AVERAGE — INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT—HOURS)

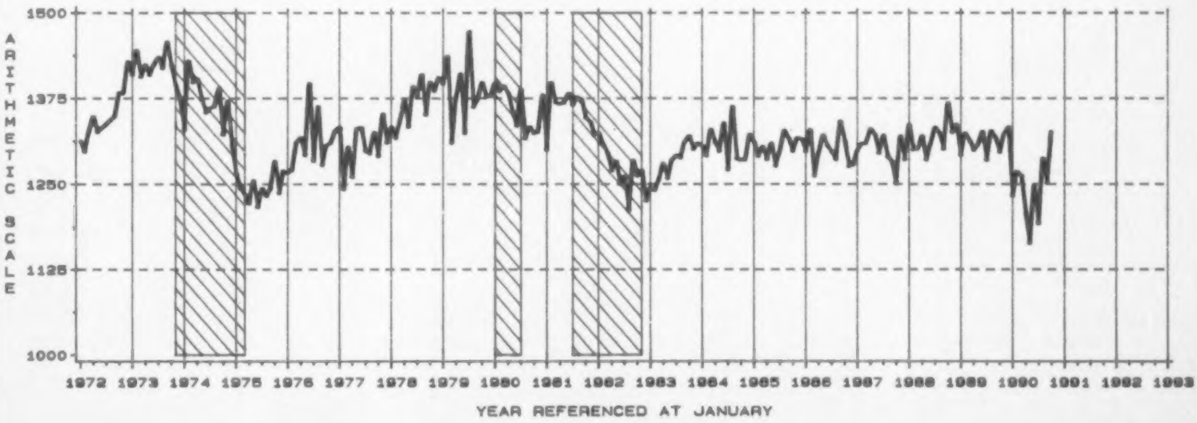


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	431.7	617.7	552.7	818.5	435.0	607.1	433.7	583.4
Feb	570.3	820.7	574.2	828.9	516.5	647.1	443.0	562.0
Mar	868.0	920.0	608.2	654.4	686.1	668.5	455.4	444.1
Apr	628.4	658.1	609.9	635.3	751.9	793.3	575.0	643.2
May	701.2	634.3	955.5	860.9	648.7	617.0	492.1	469.0
Jun	849.2	716.0	890.2	748.9	563.0	491.4	410.1	356.8
Jul	820.0	728.2	739.8	646.1	721.5	603.3	353.4	318.9
Aug	827.3	680.2	903.0	733.4	841.9	721.7	442.9	374.6
Sep	716.5	722.9	651.9	672.9	740.5	788.5	545.1	574.9
Oct	812.9	722.9	739.4	663.7	602.6	577.4	540.4	521.7
Nov	873.8	865.3	646.0	645.8	527.3R	498.7R	390.2	409.1
Dec	763.2	786.3	712.4	721.0	515.2	514.7		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

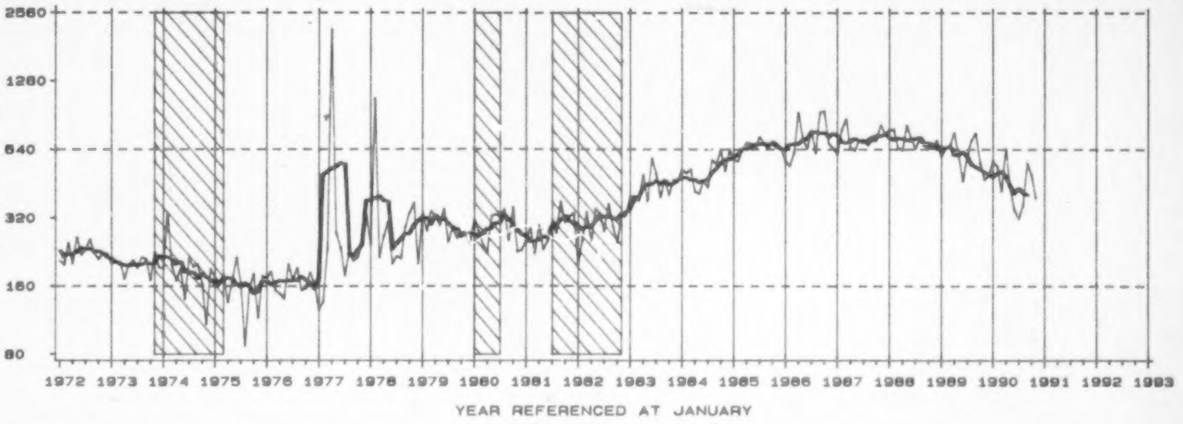
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	190.3	296.2	192.0	314.2	175.0	294.1	118.8	199.7
Feb	251.3	398.2	264.6	403.5	155.4	231.9	129.6	193.3
Mar	387.2	373.5	370.3	356.4	239.7	229.6	188.5	180.6
Apr	314.8	301.2	348.0	332.3	370.5	356.2	156.2	150.2
May	298.0	246.4	388.8	328.6	250.7	214.3	187.3	160.1
Jun	455.1	370.3	354.0	290.0	246.7	203.4	135.7	111.8
Jul	368.5	350.8	352.0	333.1	215.9	178.0	125.6	118.7
Aug	424.5	358.0	402.3	336.7	245.0	203.9	150.2	125.0
Sep	316.4	333.7	261.8	281.7	210.4	228.3	99.6	108.1
Oct	404.3	357.0	340.5	301.1	185.4	163.0	136.1	119.7
Nov	312.8	341.0	249.5	272.5	209.4R	229.5R	171.0	187.4
Dec	439.1	440.3	359.3	348.6	155.5	148.9		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

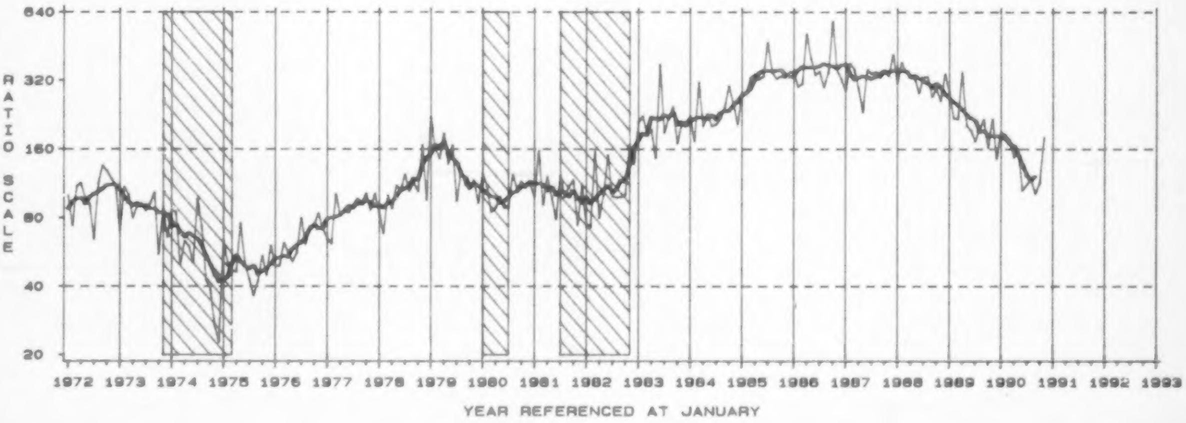
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	169.1	214.4	237.0	304.6	191.2	244.2	248.1	316.9
Feb	266.4	357.8	195.5	264.8	165.8	220.0	169.2	224.5
Mar	391.4	375.1	188.5	182.5	323.3	315.8	146.3	142.9
Apr	234.1	279.9	172.8	214.2	202.1	257.8	269.6	343.8
May	259.1	269.3	230.0	233.0	285.8	290.5	242.7	246.7
Jun	278.9	229.5	314.5	266.1	209.8	181.5	218.9	189.4
Jul	351.0	300.6	233.1	189.5	398.0	317.7	137.0	109.4
Aug	305.5	245.8	396.9	315.5	365.7	286.6	199.0	155.9
Sep	273.6	290.8	231.1	250.4	362.9	393.0	258.2	279.6
Oct	302.3	293.5	187.8	185.1	331.1	328.2	267.4	265.2
Nov	477.0	398.7	322.2	263.9	251.7R	203.0R	167.3	134.9
Dec	213.9	252.2	209.0	252.0	218.3	267.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

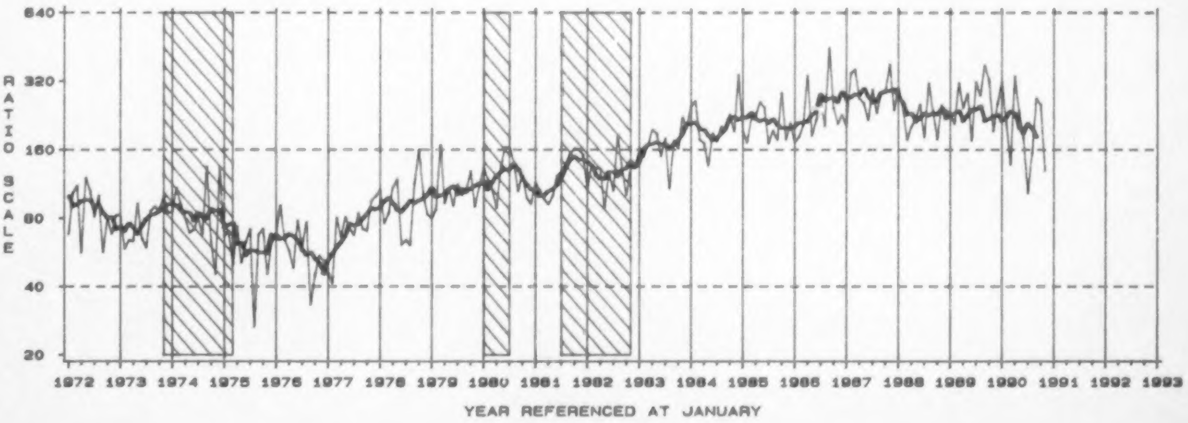


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,677	3,474	1,776	2,439	1,979	2,475	1,665	2,074
Feb	2,560	3,891	1,740	2,490	1,884	2,485	1,107	1,695
Mar	3,797	4,024	3,555	3,603	2,293	2,360	1,699	1,779
Apr	3,362	3,103	2,993	2,835	2,904	2,846	1,702	1,645
May	3,423	3,255	3,323	3,087	2,491	2,261	1,581	1,392
Jun	4,553	3,984	3,186	2,839	2,685	2,366	1,496	1,356
Jul	3,410	3,139	2,833	2,777	1,767	1,703	1,241	1,152
Aug	2,890	2,761	2,920	2,627	2,833	2,526	1,116	1,001
Sep	3,496	3,336	2,522	2,419	2,109	2,076	1,109	1,122
Oct	3,326	3,080	2,870	2,745	2,152	2,003	1,088	975
Nov	2,805	2,965	2,298	2,351	1,822	1,879		
Dec	3,022	2,834	1,847	1,783	1,802	1,826		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

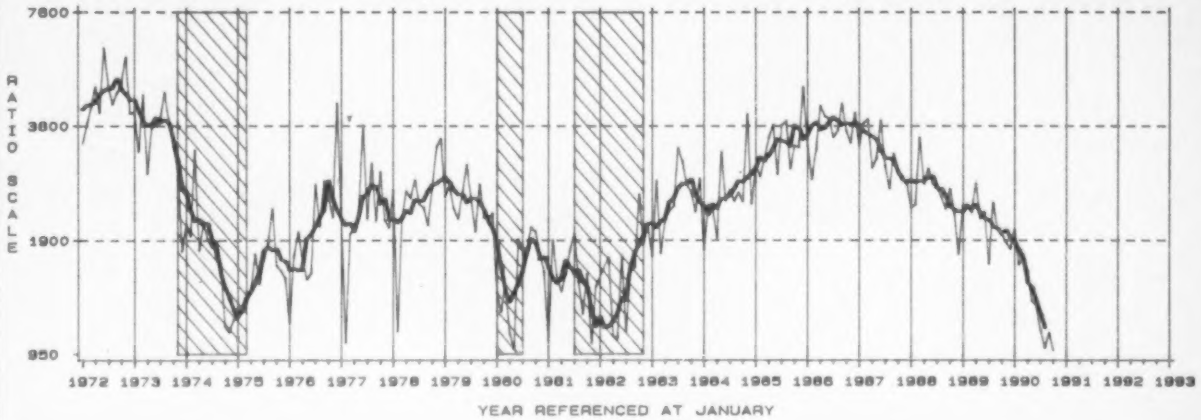
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,942	2,725	1,307	1,953	1,138	1,622	968	1,329
Feb	1,929	3,243	1,242	1,974	896	1,484	886	1,468
Mar	2,640	2,887	2,532	2,630	1,380	1,456	1,199	1,277
Apr	2,577	2,326	2,176	2,001	1,730	1,669	1,053	985
May	2,628	2,463	2,138	1,919	1,714	1,494	1,332	1,149
Jun	3,057	2,502	1,998	1,669	1,866	1,547	1,029	888
Jul	2,603	2,311	2,195	2,115	1,495	1,415	1,036	942
Aug	1,829	1,699	1,964	1,692	1,983	1,705	885	779
Sep	2,749	2,584	1,893	1,775	1,412	1,371	697	710
Oct	2,252	2,004	2,120	1,989	1,509	1,357	847	733
Nov	1,883	2,034	1,642	1,707	1,361	1,426		
Dec	2,278	2,116	1,271	1,205	1,255	1,276		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

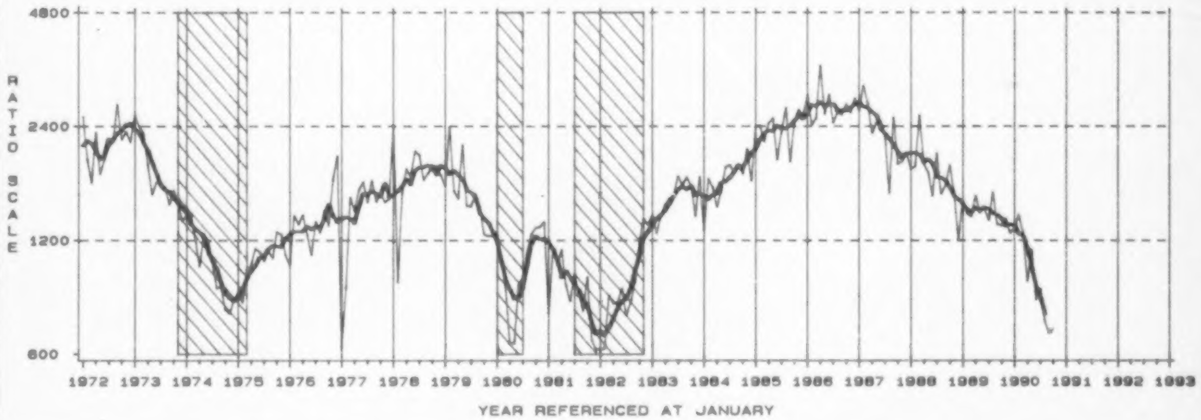
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	**DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT			
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	537	350	679	637
Feb	483	374	885	170
Mar	994	784	801	438
Apr	606	680	1,073	550
May	577	980	667	196
Jun	1,274	1,016	726	421
Jul	652	538	168	176
Aug	818	735	720	99
Sep	444	503	622	368
Oct	843	643	591	196
Nov	633	554	384	
Dec	531	478	459	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

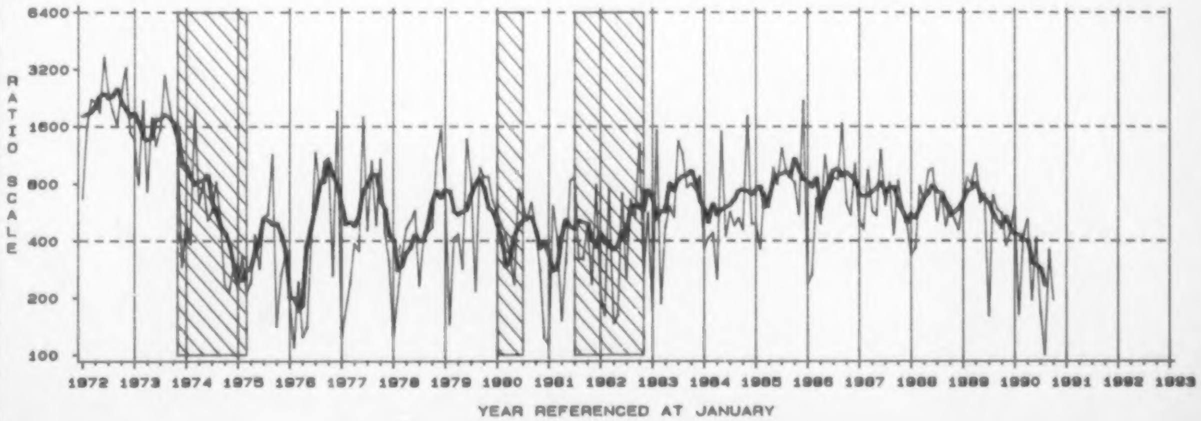


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,699	4,081	4,208	4,762	4,418	5,036	4,642	5,213
Feb	3,662	4,373	4,235	4,883	4,184	5,029	4,405	5,295
Mar	4,225	4,465	4,925	5,107	4,932	5,067	5,176	5,325
Apr	4,416	4,514	4,725	4,877	4,848	5,076	5,187	5,414
May	4,599	4,556	4,945	4,926	5,200	5,104	5,412	5,297
Jun	4,729	4,599	5,209	4,984	5,402	5,167	5,506	5,298
Jul	4,727	4,647	5,024	5,028	5,137	5,119	5,208	5,233
Aug	4,743	4,692	5,085	4,968	5,420	5,273	5,448	5,258
Sep	4,642	4,713	4,927	4,930	5,134	5,170	5,088R	5,194R
Oct	4,743	4,684	5,021	5,040	5,091	5,154	5,197	5,184
Nov	4,678	4,573	5,176	5,055	5,294	5,099		
Dec	5,889	4,713	6,307	5,034	6,228	5,082		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

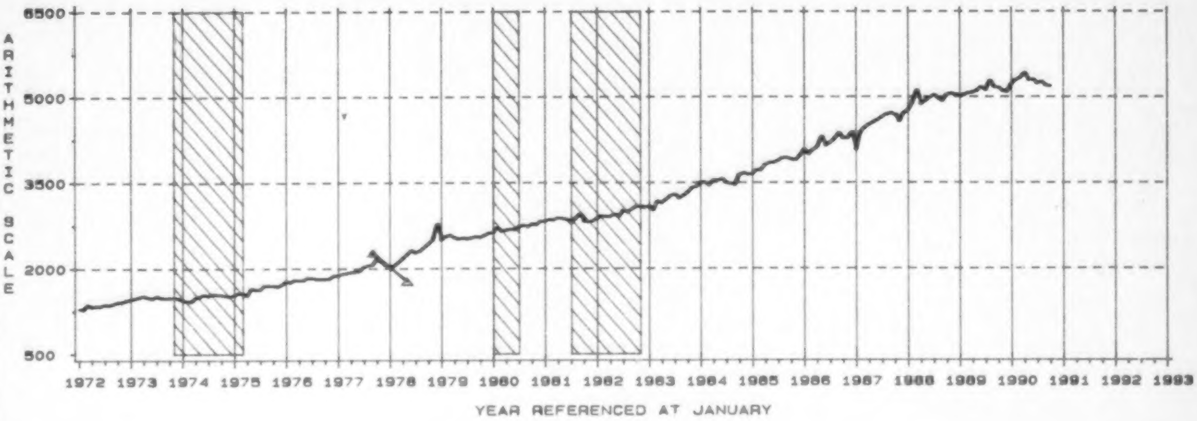
Date	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,832	4,306	4,394	4,359
Feb	4,098	4,435	4,377	4,394
Mar	4,157	4,613	4,391	4,386
Apr	4,149	4,378	4,353	4,434
May	4,180	4,422	4,355	4,342
Jun	4,227	4,482	4,416	4,357
Jul	4,279	4,501	4,390	4,282
Aug	4,281	4,436	4,542	4,264
Sep	4,265	4,328	4,408	4,149R
Oct	4,227	4,406	4,357	4,085
Nov	4,153	4,446	4,314	
Dec	4,269	4,431	4,307	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

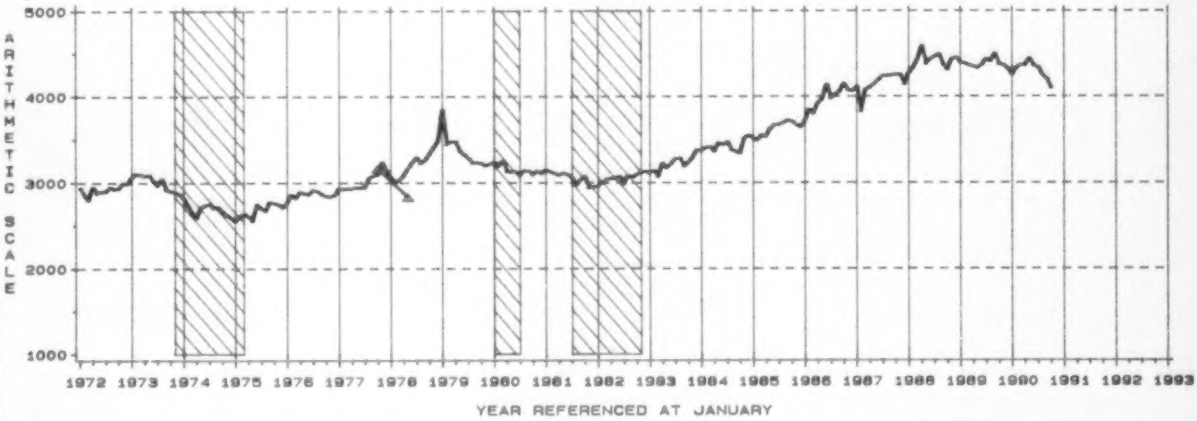
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	34,972	40,710	31,187	37,679	30,762	37,335	30,805	35,082
Feb	27,408	33,042	37,108	41,917	31,032	36,839	28,097	33,355
Mar	43,488	42,097	44,315	43,080	33,782	33,319	34,807	33,930
Apr	46,390	48,524	40,590	39,408	37,283	38,483	34,383	35,624
May	42,702	42,877	42,569	41,563	40,231	36,340	36,091	34,129
Jun	48,476	38,725	45,763	39,077	41,326	35,360	41,333	33,581
Jul	47,436	44,403	39,607	37,787	35,348	33,454	27,108	25,684
Aug	46,447	43,586	42,224	36,377	40,419	36,121	30,852	27,826
Sep	49,342	42,717	39,463	35,798	37,146	32,022	30,162	27,840
Oct	41,876	39,576	36,153	35,167	34,087	33,608	29,750	27,523
Nov	30,691	38,254	31,957	37,238	29,381	35,993		
Dec	36,569	40,855	31,715	36,120	25,719	30,290		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982–84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS(NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

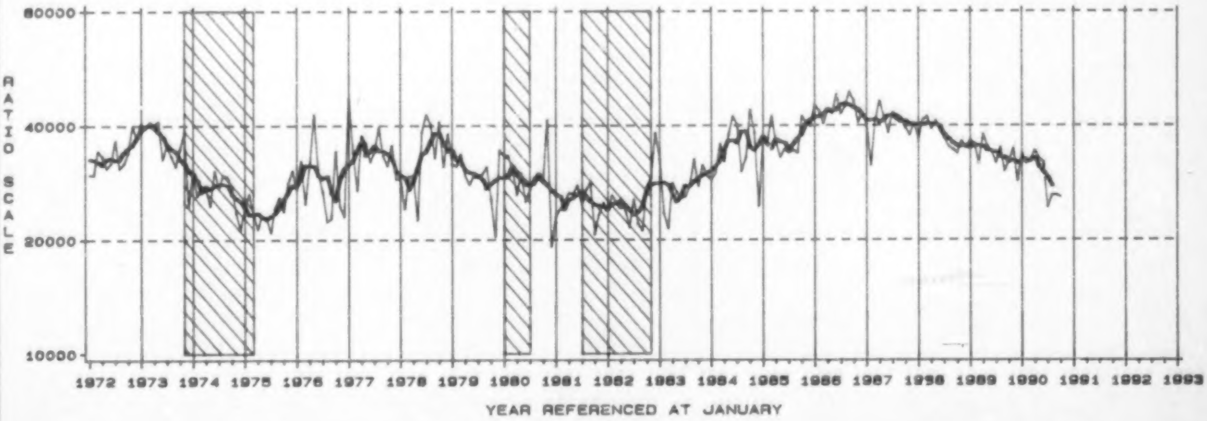


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	69.8	2.1	68.1	2.0	67.5	2.0	91.1	2.6
Feb	74.6	2.3	68.2	2.0	69.7	2.0	91.9	2.6
Mar	73.4	2.2	66.3	2.0	77.0	2.2	95.2	2.7
Apr	73.7	2.2	69.0	2.0	79.1	2.3	100.3	2.8
May	73.5	2.2	70.3	2.1	80.9	2.3	100.9	2.9
Jun	72.3	2.2	72.0	2.1	82.1	2.4	103.9	2.9
Jul	70.3	2.1	72.3	2.1	85.0	2.4	102.5	2.9
Aug	70.9	2.1	71.9	2.1	85.6	2.5	106.5	3.0
Sep	70.1	2.1	71.8	2.1	85.9	2.5	109.3	3.1
Oct	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1	88.2	2.5	112.2	3.2
Nov	68.5	2.0	72.6	2.1	89.4	2.5	117.8	3.3
Dec	68.7	2.0	71.0	2.1	92.2	2.6		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

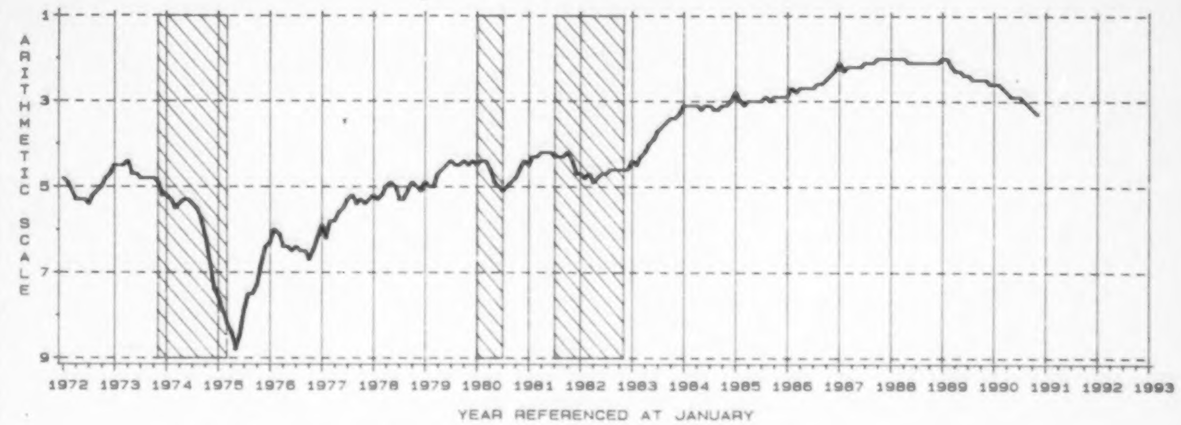
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,106	9,254	15,089	9,855	13,666	8,499	16,647	10,511
Feb	10,174	10,059	8,696	8,006	9,038	8,942	11,950	11,823
Mar	7,695	8,318	7,207	8,124	8,555	9,576	9,753	10,927
Apr	8,187	8,680	7,989	8,432	8,902	9,352	10,130	10,096
May	6,458	8,365	6,495	8,100	7,410	9,406	8,918	11,671
Jun	8,058	7,904	8,247	8,481	9,632	9,779	11,232	11,657
Jul	9,157	8,165	10,473	9,354	11,606	9,984	12,133	10,340
Aug	6,191	7,667	6,597	8,246	8,435	10,891	9,902	12,691
Sep	5,808	8,044	6,089	8,255	7,611	10,595	9,402	13,096
Oct	6,508	7,883	7,079	8,398	9,275	10,957	11,291	13,542
Nov	7,721	8,239	7,346	8,344	9,875	11,086	12,074	13,331
Dec	11,708	8,604	12,071	8,773	14,302	10,408		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

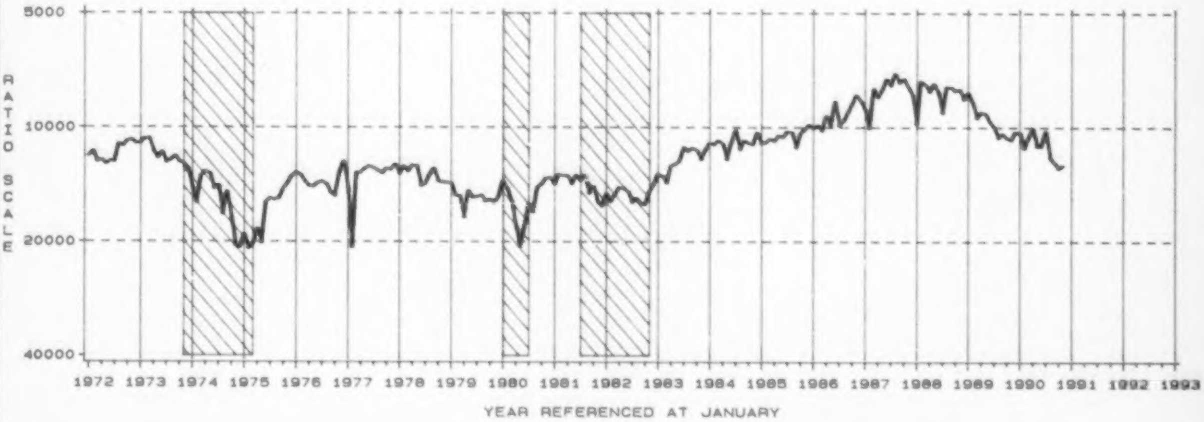
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7,298	7,240	6,294	6,271	7,210	7,191	10,108	10,082
Feb	7,464	7,648	6,367	6,545	6,209	6,372	8,272	8,489
Mar	8,558	7,176	7,849	6,606	7,900	6,661	9,334	7,871
Apr	8,665	7,461	7,114	6,199	7,584	6,658	9,806	8,609
May	7,757	7,115	7,075	6,493	7,982	7,309	10,699	9,797
Jun	6,905	7,123	6,536	6,626	7,639	7,666	9,629	9,663
Jul	7,454	7,242	6,343	6,206	7,431	7,315	11,816	11,632
Aug	6,240	6,659	6,584	6,905	7,905	8,224	10,150	10,560
Sep	6,324	7,288	5,548	6,415	6,363	7,354	9,071	10,484
Oct	5,781	6,469	5,519	6,206	7,431	8,426	10,740	12,178
Nov	5,317	6,358	6,338	7,537	7,504	8,888	10,163	12,038
Dec	7,233	6,900	6,345	6,094	7,373	7,090		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE(NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS(NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

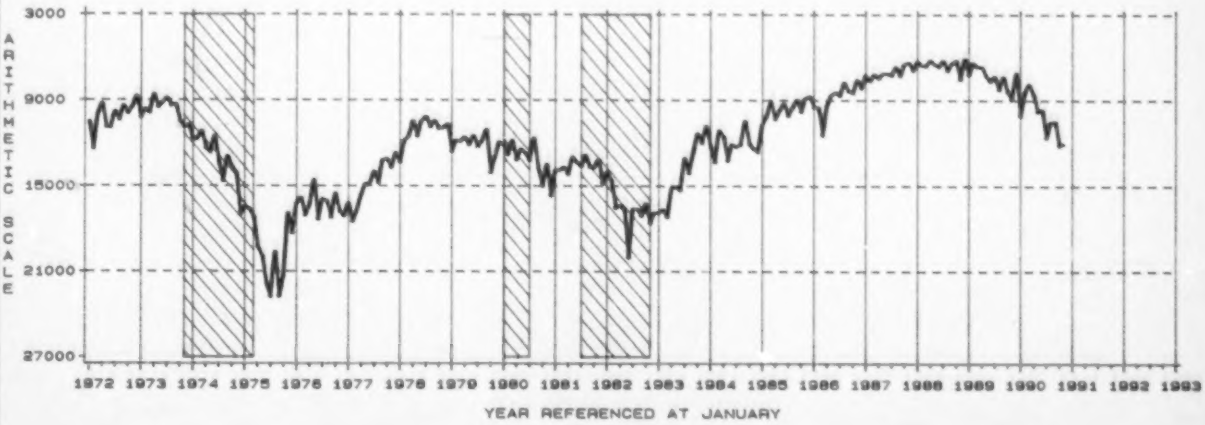


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment In Manufacturing (000)

Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	33.9	27.8	32.2	26.5	27.6	22.7	29.8	24.7
Feb	33.8	27.8	27.9	23.5	23.2	19.5	27.9	24.1
Mar	29.7	27.0	24.5	22.0	22.1	20.1	31.1	28.9
Apr	29.5	27.1	24.2	22.0	22.9	20.8	31.2	28.0
May	25.3	25.4	22.0	22.0	21.6	21.4	28.2	28.1
Jun	21.8	23.7	19.2	20.7	21.5	23.3	28.4	30.9
Jul	24.1	24.1	22.3	22.1	23.1	22.9	28.6	28.3
Aug	21.6	23.7	20.0	37.9	23.5	25.5	26.2	28.2
Sep	20.0	23.5	17.2	20.5	20.6	24.7	25.2	29.5
Oct	18.9	21.4	17.8	20.6	22.1	26.3	25.6	29.8
Nov	21.1	23.5	18.0	19.9	22.9	26.4	26.2	29.0
Dec	22.6	23.2	17.8	18.4	25.7	26.9		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

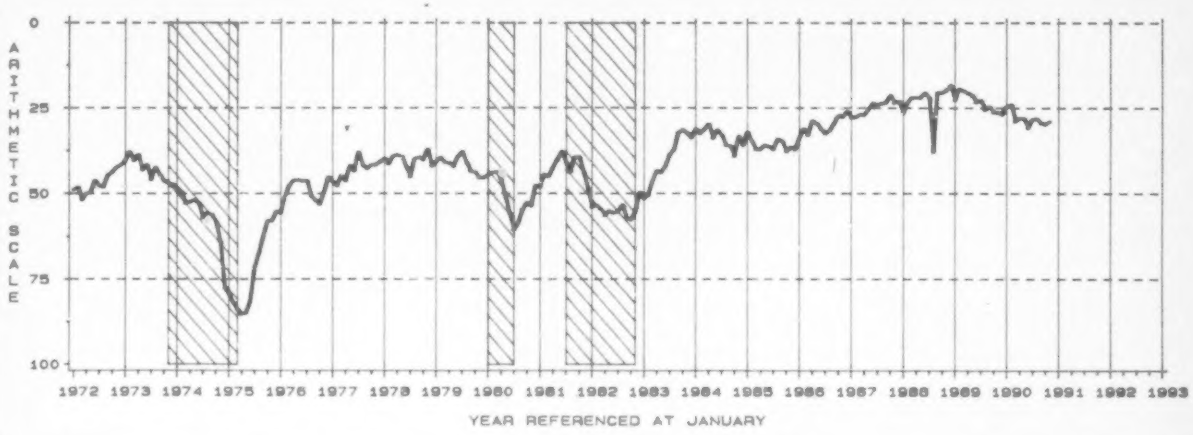
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9.6	7.0	13.8	9.9	13.2	9.5	18.7	13.5
Feb	20.0	9.1	21.2	9.6	20.5	9.2	21.0	9.4
Mar	19.6	8.9	18.8	8.5	20.9	9.5	20.7	9.4
Apr	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.6	14.4	11.1	16.2	12.5
May	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.8	10.8	12.0	13.2	14.7
Jun	5.1	7.2	5.9	8.5	9.7	13.8	12.7	18.1
Jul	4.4	7.3	5.2	8.6	9.6	15.6	12.5	20.4
Aug	3.4	7.1	4.2	8.9	7.2	15.3	11.0	23.2
Sep	3.0	6.7	3.4	7.8	6.0	13.9	12.4	28.6
Oct	2.9	6.3	5.2	11.2	7.3	15.7	12.5	26.8
Nov	3.6	7.0	5.5	10.7	7.5	14.7	13.2	25.6
Dec	6.2	7.9	7.4	9.6	10.1	13.1		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

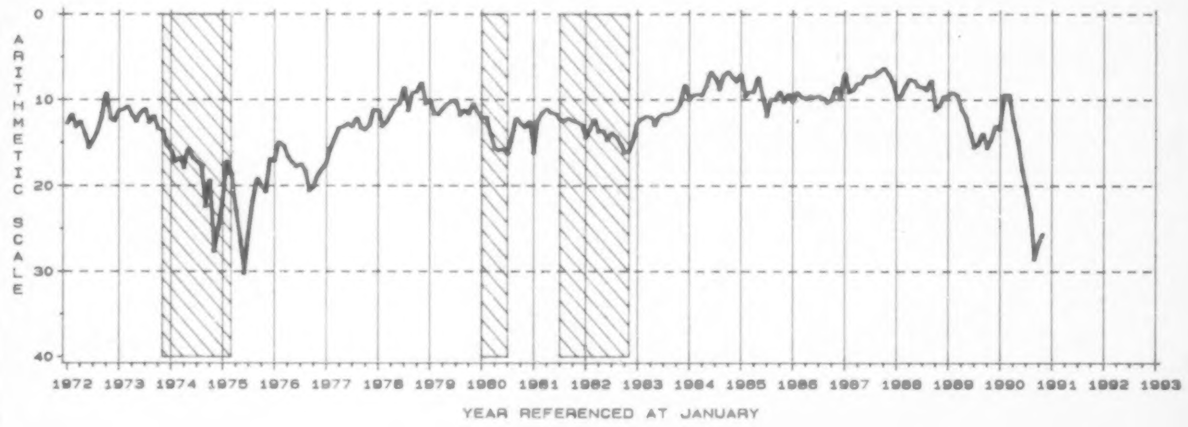
Date	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	38.1	34.3	47.9	39.2	44.7	40.3	51.0	46.1
Feb	41.6	37.9	39.6	36.3	42.9	39.4	56.3	51.8
Mar	37.7	37.7	35.5	35.5	41.5	41.5	53.0	52.1
Apr	36.7	37.3	36.3	36.7	41.4	41.8	51.5	51.9
May	34.9	38.4	33.8	36.9	39.8	43.3	50.6	55.0
Jun	33.5	36.4	34.8	37.6	41.1	44.4	51.2	55.2
Jul	41.1	37.2	42.2	37.7	51.3	45.6	60.5	53.9
Aug	40.9	37.1	41.8	37.7	51.8	46.3	62.0	56.1
Sep	34.9	36.9	33.4	35.7	40.7	43.3	53.8	57.9
Oct	30.9	34.7	37.1	41.8	40.3	45.4	55.5	62.4
Nov	32.1	34.9	36.2	39.6	38.9	42.7	56.6	61.9
Dec	34.9	35.8	35.6	36.7	45.1	46.5		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II

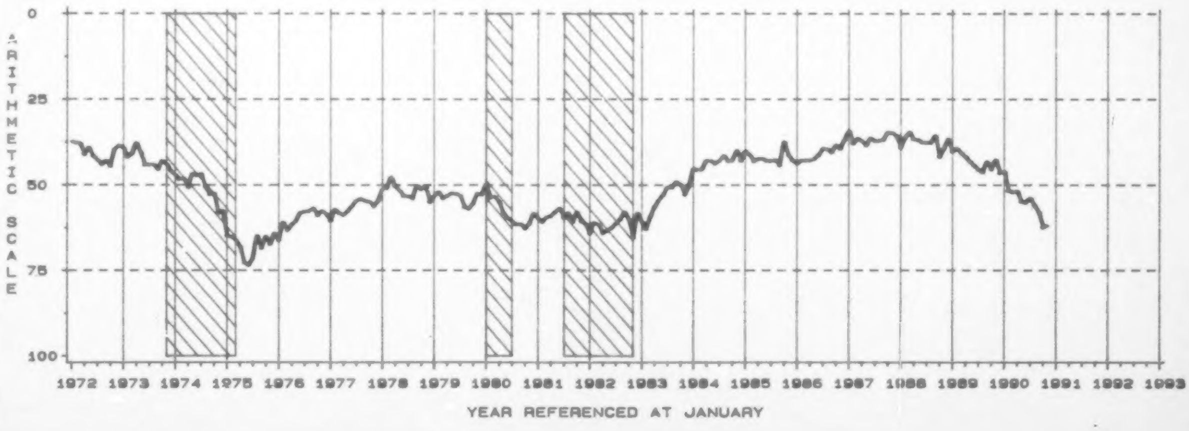
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES(000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(THOUSANDS)

	1989		1990										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Seasonally Adjusted													
Total Nonfarm	3720.7	3731.2	3733.9	3740.6	3732.7	3726.2	3734.5	3725.8	3707.7	3707.9	3710.7	3700.2	3695.3
Private Sector	3159.6	3168.9	3169.1	3173.2	3167.1	3157.8	3159.6	3152.0	3137.8	3142.7	3142.3	3131.9	3126.4
Goods Producing	818.5	818.9	814.5	814.2	805.3	802.4	799.5	793.5	785.5	785.4	780.2	775.3	768.8
Private Service Prod.	2341.1	2350.0	2354.6	2359.0	2361.8	2355.4	2360.1	2358.5	2352.3	2357.3	2362.1	2356.6	2357.6
Public Sector	561.1	562.3	564.8	567.4	565.6	568.4	574.9	573.8	569.9	565.2	568.4	568.3	568.9
Not Seasonally Adjusted													
Total Nonfarm	3741.3	3754.9	3661.6	3664.3	3686.5	3711.8	3734.5	3779.2	3754.3	3743.1	3715.4	3714.8	3714.8
Total Goods Producing	826.8	819.6	791.3	788.4	790.5	796.7	800.8	805.2	793.4	796.9	792.2	785.8	776.1
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Construction	170.2	166.7	149.0	145.2	148.3	155.1	158.3	161.9	161.5	160.5	155.5	152.4	149.4
Gen Bldg. Contracior	46.3	45.6	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.8	43.8	45.1	45.2	44.7	43.1	42.0	40.8
Heavy Construction	18.3	17.8	13.5	12.9	13.8	15.6	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.0
Special Trade	105.6	103.3	94.0	91.9	93.5	96.7	98.3	100.6	100.4	99.9	96.6	94.4	92.6
Manufacturing	654.1	650.4	640.0	640.8	639.8	639.1	639.9	640.8	629.4	633.9	634.3	631.0	624.3
Durable Goods	295.2	293.4	289.7	289.4	288.0	287.1	284.9	283.5	278.5	277.9	276.8	276.9	274.5
Lumber & Wood Products	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0
Furniture & Fixtures	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6
Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.	23.4	22.8	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.8
Glass & Gl./Pressed, Blwn	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2
Pottery & Rel. Prod.	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Primary Metals Ind.	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.1	17.2	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.6
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Iron & Steel Foundries	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Nonferrous Rolling	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7
Fab. Metals	44.7	44.7	43.3	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.1	44.1	43.1	43.2	43.3	42.6	41.9
Metal Cans	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0
Cutlery, Tools & Hardware	5.2	5.2	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.7
Screw Mach. Pr. Bolt	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6
Forgings & Stampings	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Misc. Fab. Metal Prod.	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.6
Industrial Machinery	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.6	52.7	52.3	51.7	51.8	51.2	50.8	49.1	49.8	49.7
Construction & Rel. Mach.	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Metalworking Machinery	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Special Industry Mach.	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.6
General Industrial.	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5
Refrige. & Service Mach.	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.2	5.8	6.6	6.6
Electronic Equipment	62.8	62.6	62.4	62.0	62.0	62.0	61.5	61.0	60.1	60..0	59.7	59.6	59.2
Electric Distribution	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Electric Industrial	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Household Appiiance	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Lighting & Wiring	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6
Household Audio & Video.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Communication Equip.	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.7	24.6	24..6	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.4	24.2	24.1	23.9
Elec. Comp. .	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2
Misc. Electrical Equip.	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Transportation Equip.	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	11.7	11.7	11.7	10.4	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.9	11.0
Motor Vehicles	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	6.6	6.5	6.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	6.1	6.0	6.1
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	44.1	43.7	43.2	43.1	42.8	42.5	41.6	41.8	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.2
Search & Navigation	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.7
Measuring & Control	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.4
Medical Instruments	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.6
Elec Equip/Instruments*	106.9	106.3	105.6	105.1	104.8	104.5	103.1	102.8	101.6	101.4	101.1	101.2	100.4
Misc. Manufacturing	21.2	20.6	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.6	20.9	21.1	20.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.5
Toys, Sporting Goods	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Pens, Pencils, Etc.	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
Nondurable Goods	358.9	357.0	350.3	351.4	351.8	352.0	355.0	357.3	350.9	356.0	357.5	354.1	349.8
Food & Kindred Products	48.0	48.0	46.9	46.6	45.7	45.9	46.7	46.8	46.6	47.6	48.1	48.1	48.1
Preserved Fruits	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.1	10.8
Grain Mill & Bakery .	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.0
Beverages	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
Tobacco Products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	12.6	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.4
Knitting Mills	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5
Textile Fin., Except Wood	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9

Note: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1989 benchmarks and are not additive.

* Estimates are no longer comparable with pre-1988 series because of SIC revisions. A combined series for electronic equipment and instruments is published for analytical assistance to users.

** The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the State University and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

*** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(THOUSANDS)

	1989		1990										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Apparel & Other Text Prod	40.6	38.4	35.1	36.2	36.8	37.2	38.9	39.7	37.7	39.4	40.1	39.1	38.0
Men's & Boys' Sts & Coats	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1
Women's Outerwear	17.3	15.8	13.2	13.7	14.4	15.3	16.7	17.4	16.8	17.6	17.9	17.5	17.2
Women's & Child Undgrm.	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Paper & Allied Products	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0
Paper & Paperboard	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8
Paperboard Container	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1
Misc. Converted Paper	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1
Printing and Publishing	67.2	67.1	66.7	66.9	67.1	66.7	66.4	66.6	65.7	65.8	66.0	65.7	65.1
Newspapers	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.8
Commercial Printing	21.4	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.6	20.4
Chemicals & Allied Prod	119.6	120.6	119.5	119.3	119.4	119.4	119.9	121.1	119.9	121.1	121.2	119.5	117.9
Industrial Inorganic .	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Plastic Materials/	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Drugs	46.8	47.1	46.5	46.6	46.7	46.4	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.6	47.3	47.0	47.3
Soaps, Clean & Toilet Gd	25.5	26.1	25.8	25.6	25.6	26.1	26.4	26.9	25.3	26.6	27.1	25.9	24.3
Paints & Allied Prod.	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
Industrial Organic	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.1	18.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prd	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.3	31.2	31.5	31.6	31.5	31.2
Fabricated Rubber Prod.	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6
Misc. Plastics Prod.	26.2	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.1	25.2	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.6
Leather, Leather Products	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Service Producing	2914.5	2935.3	2870.3	2875.9	2896.0	2915.1	2933.7	2974.0	2960.9	2946.2	2923.2	2929.0	2938.7
Private-Service Producing	2347.6	2367.1	2309.5	2306.5	2324.2	2339.5	2354.9	2393.4	2397.7	2393.0	2371.4	2360.8	2364.0
Transportation & Pub Util.	243.6	244.0	240.7	241.0	242.5	242.8	243.1	245.2	240.4	240.3	244.7	244.8	243.3
Transportation	149.7	149.9	147.5	148.8	150.5	150.1	150.0	151.1	145.8	145.8	151.2	151.4	150.7
Railroad Transportation	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Trucking & Warehouse	73.6	73.9	71.7	71.7	72.6	73.0	73.2	74.0	73.5	73.3	74.2	74.1	73.9
Transportation by Air	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.2
Communications & Util.	93.9	94.1	93.2	92.2	92.0	92.7	93.1	94.1	94.6	94.5	93.5	93.4	92.6
Communications	65.7	65.8	64.9	63.9	63.7	64.5	64.6	65.3	65.7	66.0	65.3	65.2	64.4
Electric, Gas ,Sanitary	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.5	28.8	28.9	28.5	28.2	28.2	28.2
Trade	905.5	925.0	885.6	873.3	875.3	878.9	887.2	903.6	904.3	903.2	895.5	892.6	901.1
Wholesale Trade	286.3	286.5	284.0	284.1	284.6	284.1	284.7	286.2	285.7	285.8	285.3	284.8	283.8
Wholesale - Durables	176.0	176.1	175.0	174.5	174.5	173.9	174.2	174.8	174.0	173.7	173.5	173.6	173.3
Wholesale - Nondurables	110.3	110.4	109.0	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.5	111.4	111.7	112.1	111.8	111.2	110.5
Retail Trade	619.2	638.5	601.6	589.2	590.7	594.8	602.5	617.4	618.6	617.4	610.2	607.8	617.3
Bldg/ Mat Garden Sup	21.9	21.7	20.9	20.8	21.4	22.2	22.6	22.9	22.5	22.1	21.5	21.2	21.3
General Mrchds.	84.5	91.7	82.7	76.0	74.9	74.1	73.7	74.7	74.8	75.1	75.6	77.1	81.3
Department Stores	73.3	79.2	71.9	65.9	64.7	64.1	63.7	64.4	64.8	65.3	66.0	67.3	70.9
Food Stores	108.3	111.5	106.1	105.7	105.2	106.1	106.5	108.9	110.2	109.6	108.2	109.5	110.9
Automotive Dealers	59.8	59.6	59.1	59.2	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.8	60.1	60.0	59.6	58.8	58.1
Apparel & Accessories	57.7	60.2	55.8	53.8	53.8	54.0	54.9	55.8	56.0	56.6	56.3	56.7	58.2
Furn, Homefurn, Equip.	31.2	32.7	30.9	30.5	30.4	30.2	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.5	30.5	30.7	31.0
Eating & Drinking	160.7	160.8	152.4	151.8	154.1	157.9	163.8	173.1	173.0	171.8	167.1	160.0	159.6
Misc. Retail	95.1	100.3	93.7	91.4	91.5	90.7	90.9	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.4	93.8	96.9
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	241.4	241.4	241.0	240.1	240.4	241.9	241.8	244.9	245.6	245.1	240.2	238.8	238.1
Depository Inst.	73.9	74.1	74.2	73.8	73.8	74.0	73.5	74.5	74.3	74.0	72.1	71.7	71.8
Insurance Carriers	66.2	66.6	66.9	66.6	66.8	66.7	66.5	67.1	67.3	67.2	66.4	66.4	66.0
Insurance Agents	24.7	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.6	24.6
Real Estate	37.7	37.0	36.4	36.2	36.6	38.0	38.4	39.6	40.0	39.9	38.4	37.5	37.1
Services	957.1	956.7	942.2	952.1	966.0	975.9	982.8	999.7	1007.4	1004.4	991.0	984.6	981.5
Hotels & Other, Ldgs	69.4	68.8	67.5	69.7	74.6	76.5	78.6	81.0	83.1	82.8	79.0	76.2	74.3
Casinos	42.2	41.9	41.5	42.9	47.2	47.7	48.4	48.9	49.4	49.0	47.7	47.1	46.2
Personal Services*	35.2	35.8	36.5	37.1	37.4	37.5	35.3	35.5	35.4	35.1	35.7	35.5	35.6
Business Services	208.5	209.5	205.5	207.8	209.3	208.1	209.2	211.4	212.2	212.5	211.3	210.1	209.9
Health Services	249.9	250.4	250.0	251.0	251.9	252.3	253.2	255.8	256.6	256.7	257.1	258.0	259.5
Hospitals	126.4	126.4	127.0	127.2	127.7	127.8	128.0	129.7	130.4	130.6	130.6	131.1	131.9
Legal Services	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.0	36.0	36.1	35.8	34.9	35.5	35.5
Educational Services	53.1	53.3	50.6	52.9	53.4	53.4	53.4	51.0	47.6	47.0	51.1	54.0	54.0
Social Services	51.2	50.8	50.9	50.9	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.1	50.3	49.5	50.0	50.3	50.6
Membership Org.	43.5	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.8	43.8	43.9	44.8	45.6	45.6	44.0	43.5	43.7
Engineering & Mngmt*	113.8	114.6	113.9	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.0	115.5	116.9	116.7	115.2	115.9	116.1
Total Government	566.9	568.2	560.8	569.4	571.8	575.6	578.8	580.6	563.2	553.2	551.8	568.2	574.7
Total Federal Government	79.0	79.6	79.7	79.6	80.0	81.6	87.3	86.3	84.7	80.2	78.7	78.1	77.6
U.S. Postal Service	35.3	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	34.9	34.6	34.6
Department of Defense	27.0	27.0	-27.0	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	27.0	26.6	26.3	25.8
Other Federal Gov't	16.7	16.8	17.1	17.1	17.7	19.6	25.2	24.0	22.7	18.0	17.2	17.2	17.2
Total State Government**	125.4	125.4	122.1	125.7	126.3	127.8	125.6	124.6	123.0	122.1	122.6	126.5	128.0
State Hospitals	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1
State Education	37.0	36.8	33.8	37.1	37.5	38.3	36.1	32.8	30.8	30.3	32.7	37.4	38.1
Other State Gov't	73.6	73.7	73.4	73.7	73.8	74.5	74.5	76.8	77.2	76.8	74.9	74.1	74.8
Exec/Leg/Jud***	70.5	71.0	71.0	70.9	71.0	71.2	71.4	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.1	71.1	71.3
Total Local Government	362.5	363.2	359.0	364.1	365.5	366.2	365.9	369.7	355.5	350.9	350.5	363.6	369.1
Local Education	202.0	202.7	198.7	202.8	203.3	204.4	202.7	202.2	168.7	164.2	182.7	199.8	204.0
Other Local Gov't	160.5	160.5	160.3	161.3	162.2	161.8	163.2	167.5	186.8	186.7	167.8	163.8	165.1

Footnotes: See Page S-28.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1989
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.5	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,659.5	839.2	666.3	2.4	170.5	2,269.5	239.9	882.4	236.1	911.1	550.9
1989	3,709.8	823.6	653.5	2.5	167.5	2,327.5	241.9	891.2	242.7	951.7	558.8

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Indus. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Elec. Equip. & Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	36.8	151.1	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	36.4	164.2	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	32.0	167.6	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	31.7	163.4	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	31.4	159.2	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	26.3	148.4	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	25.2	137.0	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	25.7	138.0	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	25.3	142.5	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	21.1	139.0	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	19.3	119.3	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	19.8	118.1	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	20.7	119.9	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	20.9	122.1	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	21.6	128.5	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	18.5	129.4	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	17.5	128.7	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	14.7	126.6	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	15.1	127.3	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	16.1	128.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	14.6	127.0	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	12.3	122.2	20.1
1987	312.1	7.2	11.3	24.0	18.7	45.2	54.0	14.6	116.6	20.4
1988	305.4	6.9*	10.2	23.6*	18.3	44.4*	53.8*	14.0*	113.2*	20.9
1989	296.0	6.5*	9.4	23.2*	17.8	44.3*	52.9*	12.8*	108.1*	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.2	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.4	3.0
1988	360.8	48.0	0.2	13.2	40.2	27.5*	66.8	119.3	8.1	34.7*	2.9
1989	357.6	47.6	0.2	12.9	39.3	26.8*	66.9	119.8	8.4	33.0*	2.9

* Data from 1988 forward not precisely comparable with earlier figures due to 1972-to-1987 Standard Industrial Classification revisions. A combined series for electronic equipment and instruments is now published because of a major impact on these industries due to the introduction of the 1987 SIC.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1989		1990										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Total Manufacturing	469.99	476.01	473.06	473.47	473.47	470.49	473.21	477.51	474.61	473.80	479.76	478.94	486.21
Durable Goods	460.08	465.34	459.91	465.04	465.04	457.06	465.25	466.49	463.65	466.02	476.27	474.37	480.73
Lumber & Wood Products	409.41	408.64	413.26	419.85	414.47	409.89	409.50	414.22	409.23	410.01	408.95	420.82	426.80
Furniture & Fixtures	400.20	391.84	409.20	408.97	412.09	392.11	391.00	386.84	379.62	386.23	403.69	391.16	396.00
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	505.18	475.45	486.99	481.80	477.54	488.14	488.78	489.06	485.14	492.15	493.22	486.88	497.45
Glass & Glwr./Press, Blown	525.23	486.13	515.91	501.38	494.77	519.20	516.03	500.02	499.56	508.95	500.33	506.04	519.83
Pottery & Rel. Products	472.23	461.62	476.95	478.27	465.31	463.66	475.92	488.62	478.78	483.44	493.29	480.42	485.36
Primary Metal Industries	478.66	486.95	477.28	479.36	490.91	484.88	484.36	483.49	471.55	479.45	493.61	492.46	507.60
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	518.83	547.20	542.24	542.34	556.66	580.45	555.87	553.48	546.77	550.69	544.99	539.00	580.35
Iron & Steel Foundries*	496.40	501.52	488.63	466.09	454.43	443.48	456.62	442.18	427.25	447.19	491.04	510.03	508.91
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	469.40	469.78	461.31	470.85	492.94	478.70	487.89	483.32	464.96	470.40	488.91	481.53	505.01
Fab. Metals, Incl. Ord.	446.62	461.45	458.84	465.75	466.28	452.58	465.15	466.49	466.58	464.39	477.43	479.91	476.60
Metal Cans	479.64	488.78	507.40	497.03	474.29	464.94	486.72	489.39	481.43	505.47	495.86	497.87	508.09
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	536.04	554.53	499.36	517.32	548.44	542.84	573.24	572.87	551.31	534.30	589.99	578.43	556.78
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.*	465.63	468.10	470.82	470.92	468.12	447.82	455.67	455.80	466.91	469.68	480.24	496.05	491.42
Forgings & Stampings	421.44	431.74	440.67	440.50	441.22	440.19	443.60	454.66	450.15	453.86	461.68	470.34	464.94
Industrial Machinery	505.68	505.79	497.20	508.22	506.94	492.13	503.64	508.67	509.62	509.21	526.66	516.21	525.76
Constr. & Rel. Mach.*	525.10	531.73	507.18	513.75	520.22	491.91	489.39	490.73	531.48	505.20	501.90	491.49	512.19
Metalworking Machinery	564.71	571.27	558.12	580.75	579.04	557.28	575.89	592.09	610.57	603.06	614.60	614.94	620.93
Special Industry Mach.	678.44	687.42	673.44	656.64	680.99	648.90	663.99	673.50	647.34	653.56	667.04	679.52	712.56
General Industry Mach.	513.17	505.98	484.96	504.22	519.60	491.06	510.07	504.56	500.56	507.78	498.08	499.37	500.08
Refrig/Svc Ind. Mach.	446.02	434.50	436.75	426.58	421.44	413.95	434.81	453.86	436.62	452.71	534.96	453.15	466.76
Electronic Equipment	400.40	404.61	396.37	404.19	401.20	396.19	411.25	413.26	414.72	418.15	423.71	421.34	425.72
Electric Distribution	391.44	346.50	330.62	335.48	343.90	322.88	340.18	339.65	336.06	339.65	375.94	360.32	365.56
Lighting & Wiring	342.91	343.22	357.89	356.79	356.74	347.82	375.20	377.33	370.92	378.69	373.26	372.46	377.26
Household Aud & Vid	392.17	411.26	412.93	422.76	413.95	432.51	428.74	448.33	430.78	439.48	439.79	424.63	430.55
Communications Equip.	458.61	459.72	455.52	462.87	458.43	448.84	473.41	476.82	477.43	485.69	496.10	485.85	479.08
Electronic Component	340.05	347.29	336.48	349.74	345.31	342.52	350.37	348.98	358.89	349.85	350.21	351.12	359.99
Transportation Equipment	570.77	589.11	560.03	572.87	564.71	574.48	569.09	561.54	563.04	567.00	565.40	581.74	590.59
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	628.08	646.91	611.35	620.11	620.29	633.95	615.95	619.29	617.18	636.30	621.79	636.61	645.10
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	503.06	530.42	516.89	518.30	526.64	514.45	518.24	526.66	515.50	517.93	529.78	526.85	537.47
Measuring & Control	441.98	456.71	461.55	463.30	458.08	451.47	456.52	465.34	442.18	458.79	462.89	460.63	475.69
Medical Instruments	457.75	466.07	474.55	484.65	500.39	441.73	447.69	461.58	456.96	462.26	487.81	481.15	490.89
Misc. Manufacturing	369.74	380.55	373.51	378.40	382.24	370.21	375.46	369.47	362.78	375.01	384.56	391.95	393.78
Toys, Sporting Goods	313.03	316.68	305.70	316.00	314.80	300.69	310.65	306.23	302.62	311.20	311.98	306.13	310.05
Nondurable Goods	478.67	484.31	485.34	480.58	481.75	480.30	481.03	487.34	483.95	481.52	482.70	481.48	489.60
Food & Kindred Products	501.92	498.70	483.78	478.38	478.61	474.55	483.07	487.34	483.65	474.24	477.84	482.38	495.50
Preserv Fruits/Veg*	491.40	478.11	474.40	461.32	454.20	461.18	463.54	473.57	470.37	446.84	467.25	480.63	498.96
Beverages*	519.38	513.61	551.68	488.95	477.85	499.87	546.07	566.21	554.32	532.47	539.62	598.53	549.46
Textile Mill Products	412.61	414.82	404.27	406.56	405.31	406.12	422.86	428.95	398.68	419.82	422.20	421.12	418.73
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	271.46	272.23	276.38	281.58	283.75	277.97	283.39	293.17	287.83	292.37	292.29	292.00	287.64
Men's & Boys' Sts and Cts	251.54	244.51	245.69	252.04	238.93	256.53	260.99	264.55	265.32	264.97	267.18	262.43	262.77
Women's & Child Undergar	290.04	268.36	293.42	277.02	310.07	291.84	304.13	302.18	287.30	282.35	295.46	301.91	301.46
Paper & Allied Products	477.96	477.28	470.38	470.41	473.93	460.22	469.54	474.73	485.60	480.48	474.66	485.72	489.98
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	440.64	461.92	459.48	451.26	455.20	437.26	451.44	467.84	456.65	455.76	461.67	454.27	470.40
Misc. Converted Paper	460.22	446.20	433.76	441.90	448.54	426.25	442.41	442.26	469.13	459.54	448.92	466.67	462.03
Printing & Publishing	519.14	516.65	504.41	507.59	501.55	505.34	500.63	500.74	502.71	504.41	510.51	503.26	507.65
Newspapers	454.18	457.05	441.05	452.81	450.26	454.44	448.58	466.53	462.66	467.70	459.76	463.79	485.95
Commercial Printing*	595.54	580.99	560.96	573.87	546.56	554.92	542.81	540.38	551.31	547.01	563.90	551.15	549.51
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	573.77	574.21	587.36	575.34	581.52	584.56	580.72	584.30	575.17	577.38	578.56	578.88	590.09
Industrial Inorg. Chem.*	585.79	592.28	575.05	572.18	600.24	584.14	570.63	578.16	574.91	584.90	594.02	591.18	581.57
Plastic Materials	670.82	656.57	669.20	648.20	648.06	722.78	669.77	697.92	680.52	668.05	669.44	689.70	693.59
Drugs	603.35	606.99	620.86	610.96	618.98	610.63	611.15	599.76	595.32	603.82	606.71	621.82	634.30
Soaps, Clnrs & Toilet Gds.*	410.59	400.90	415.33	405.81	414.50	409.22	410.80	428.86	411.53	419.60	410.40	404.37	415.91
Paints & Allied Prod.*	598.53	596.60	569.78	563.17	590.96	614.86	609.96	592.27	605.32	608.82	620.21	607.50	603.40
Indust Organ. Chemicals	704.70	709.87	757.49	727.26	714.94	735.33	747.14	757.42	749.50	739.94	742.81	727.58	734.25
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	796.74	877.78	859.13	854.04	834.57	865.63	831.86	860.43	842.93	792.02	847.22	799.60	873.81
Petroleum Refining	856.38	957.47	938.81	937.79	911.24	942.88	905.71	932.06	906.12	845.54	911.56	850.82	937.20
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	388.27	398.94	400.06	399.36	402.53	395.37	402.68	417.22	413.09	414.92	412.51	406.81	408.04
Misc. Plastics Prod.	394.28	406.56	407.95	403.50	408.20	399.84	408.24	423.85	416.64	421.42	418.58	411.42	412.67
Leather, Leather Prod.	282.90	258.11	276.77	282.72	284.52	283.04	297.47	300.62	297.53	292.53	302.15	305.69	295.30

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1987 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1989 Nov	Dec	1990 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Total Manufacturing	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.9	41.2	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9	41.1
Durable Goods	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.0	41.3
Lumber & Wood Products	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.1	39.7	39.0	39.0	39.3	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.7	40.0
Furniture & Fixtures	39.9	39.5	40.0	39.4	39.7	38.9	39.1	38.8	38.0	38.7	39.5	38.5	38.9
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	43.4	41.2	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.3	42.1	41.8	41.5	42.1	42.3	41.9	42.3
Glass & Glwr./Press, Blown	44.7	41.8	43.1	43.0	42.8	44.0	43.4	42.7	42.3	43.5	42.8	43.4	43.5
Pottery & Rel. Products	40.5	38.5	40.8	40.6	39.4	38.8	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.4	40.6	38.9	39.3
Primary Metal Industries	43.2	43.4	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.2	42.6	42.3	41.4	41.8	42.7	42.6	43.2
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	43.2	45.6	45.3	46.0	46.7	47.0	46.4	46.2	45.3	45.7	44.2	44.0	44.9
Iron & Steel Foundries*	44.6	44.5	44.1	42.8	41.5	40.5	41.7	39.2	38.7	39.4	44.0	44.7	44.1
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	44.2	43.7	42.4	43.0	43.7	42.4	43.1	43.0	41.7	42.0	43.0	42.5	43.8
Fab. Metals, Incl. Ord.	40.2	40.8	41.3	41.4	41.3	40.7	41.2	41.1	41.0	40.7	41.3	41.3	41.3
Metal Cans	42.0	42.1	43.0	42.3	41.1	40.5	41.6	41.9	41.9	42.8	42.6	42.3	42.2
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	38.9	40.3	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.8	40.4	39.1	39.0	41.0	39.7	38.8
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.*	42.1	42.4	42.0	41.2	41.5	40.6	41.2	41.1	41.8	41.2	42.2	42.8	42.4
Forgings & Stampings	38.7	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.5	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.3	39.5	39.8	40.2	40.5
Industrial Machinery	43.0	42.9	42.1	42.6	42.6	41.6	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.5	42.2	41.9	42.4
Constr. & Rel. Mach.*	44.5	44.2	42.8	43.1	43.1	41.9	41.9	41.8	44.7	42.1	42.0	41.9	42.4
Metalworking Machinery	44.5	44.7	43.4	44.4	44.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.8	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.8
Special Industry Mach.	46.5	46.7	46.0	45.6	46.9	45.0	45.2	44.9	43.3	43.6	44.0	44.5	46.3
General Industry Mach.	42.8	42.2	41.1	42.3	43.3	41.3	42.4	42.4	41.3	42.0	41.3	41.1	41.5
Refrig/Svc Ind. Mach.	40.4	39.5	39.1	39.1	38.7	38.4	39.6	40.2	38.3	39.4	42.9	38.5	40.1
Electronic Equipment	40.0	40.3	40.2	40.5	40.2	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.8	39.9	40.2	39.9	40.2
Electric Distribution	39.7	38.5	36.9	37.4	38.0	36.9	37.3	36.6	35.6	36.6	38.4	37.3	38.0
Lighting & Wiring	37.6	37.8	38.4	38.2	38.4	37.4	38.8	38.9	38.2	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.3
Household Aud & Vid	37.6	37.8	38.7	39.4	39.2	39.0	38.8	39.5	38.6	39.7	39.8	39.5	39.5
Communications Equip.	403	40.9	41.6	41.7	41.3	40.4	41.6	41.9	41.3	41.3	41.9	41.0	40.6
Electronic Component	40.1	39.6	39.4	40.2	39.6	39.1	39.5	39.3	39.7	38.7	38.4	38.5	39.3
Transportation Equipment	41.3	41.9	40.7	40.6	41.1	41.3	41.6	42.0	41.4	42.0	41.3	41.2	41.3
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	40.6	41.1	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.9	40.9	42.1	40.9	42.0	40.8	40.6	40.7
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	40.8	42.4	40.7	41.2	41.5	40.7	41.0	41.6	40.4	40.4	41.1	41.0	41.6
Measuring & Control	41.5	41.9	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.4	41.4	39.8	41.0	41.0	40.8	41.4
Medical Instruments	41.5	41.8	41.7	42.7	43.1	40.6	41.3	42.0	40.8	40.8	41.8	41.3	42.1
Misc. Manufacturing	39.8	40.1	39.4	40.0	39.9	39.3	39.9	39.6	38.8	39.6	40.1	40.2	40.1
Toys, Sporting Goods	40.6	42.0	40.9	41.2	40.0	39.0	41.2	40.4	39.2	40.0	40.1	39.5	39.0
Nondurable Goods	41.3	41.5	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.8	41.3	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.8
Food & Kindred Products	44.3	43.9	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.9	42.5	41.6	42.1	42.5	43.2
Preserv Fruits/Veg*	46.8	44.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	42.9	43.0	45.8	44.5	41.8	44.5	45.3	46.2
Beverages*	40.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	37.1	38.9	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.3	44.7	41.5
Textile Mill Products	44.8	44.7	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.0	44.7	45.2	43.1	44.9	45.3	44.8	43.8
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	35.3	35.4	36.2	36.1	36.1	35.5	36.1	36.6	35.8	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.0
Men's & Boys' Sts and Cts	37.1	35.8	34.5	35.7	33.7	36.7	36.4	37.0	36.0	36.7	36.7	35.9	35.8
Women's & Child Undergar	35.5	32.1	33.0	32.1	34.8	33.7	35.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	35.9	36.2	35.3
Paper & Allied Products	42.0	42.2	41.3	41.3	41.5	40.8	41.7	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.6	41.8	41.7
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	40.8	42.3	41.5	41.4	41.8	40.6	41.8	43.0	42.4	42.2	42.2	41.6	42.0
Misc. Converted Paper	41.8	41.2	40.1	40.1	40.3	39.8	40.7	40.5	41.7	41.4	40.7	40.9	40.6
Printing & Publishing	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.4	38.1	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.3	38.4
Newspapers	33.2	33.0	32.2	32.6	32.3	32.6	32.6	33.3	33.0	33.1	32.7	32.8	33.7
Commercial Printing*	41.1	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.3	38.8	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.6	39.2	39.0
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	43.5	43.6	43.2	43.0	43.3	42.7	42.7	42.9	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.1	42.3
Industrial Inorg. Chem.*	43.2	44.7	43.0	42.7	44.2	42.7	42.3	42.7	41.6	42.6	42.4	42.5	41.9
Plastic Materials	48.4	45.5	47.2	46.3	47.2	50.9	47.3	48.0	46.9	46.2	46.2	47.5	47.9
Drugs	42.7	43.7	42.4	42.4	42.6	42.2	42.5	42.0	41.0	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.4
Soaps, Clnrs & Toilet Gds.*	41.6	40.7	40.6	40.1	40.4	39.5	40.0	41.0	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.8
Paints & Allied Prod.*	44.5	45.3	42.6	42.6	44.5	43.3	43.6	43.2	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.3	43.1
Indust Organ. Chemicals	45.0	44.9	46.4	46.0	45.8	43.9	44.9	45.3	44.8	43.5	44.4	44.5	44.5
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	42.2	45.2	42.3	42.3	41.5	42.6	41.1	43.5	41.3	39.7	41.9	40.9	43.8
Petroleum Refining	42.0	45.9	42.9	42.9	41.8	42.8	41.3	43.8	41.3	39.2	41.7	40.4	44.0
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	41.0	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.3	42.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.3
Misc. Plastics Prod.	41.2	42.0	41.8	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.7	42.9	42.0	42.1	41.9	41.6	41.6
Leather, Leather Prod.	38.7	35.7	38.4	38.0	38.5	38.3	39.4	39.4	39.2	38.9	39.6	39.7	38.5

Average hours worked or paid for are afffected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1987 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1989		1990										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Total Manufacturing	11.38	11.47	11.51	11.52	11.52	11.56	11.57	11.59	11.69	11.67	11.73	11.71	11.83
Durable Goods	11.14	11.24	11.19	11.26	11.26	11.23	11.32	11.35	11.42	11.45	11.56	11.57	11.64
Lumber & Wood Products	10.01	10.14	10.28	10.47	10.44	10.51	10.50	10.54	10.52	10.54	10.54	10.60	10.67
Furniture & Fixtures	10.03	9.92	10.23	10.38	10.38	10.08	10.00	9.97	9.99	9.98	10.22	10.16	10.18
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	11.64	11.54	11.54	11.39	11.37	11.54	11.61	11.70	11.69	11.69	11.66	11.62	11.76
Glass & Glwr./Press, Blown	11.75	11.63	11.97	11.66	11.56	11.80	11.89	11.71	11.81	11.70	11.69	11.66	11.95
Pottery & Rel. Products	11.66	11.99	11.69	11.78	11.81	11.95	12.11	12.37	12.06	12.27	12.15	12.35	12.35
Primary Metal Industries	11.08	11.22	11.23	11.20	11.39	11.49	11.37	11.43	11.39	11.47	11.56	11.56	11.75
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	12.01	12.00	11.97	11.79	11.92	12.35	11.98	11.98	12.07	12.05	12.33	12.25	12.48
Iron & Steel Foundries*	11.13	11.27	11.08	10.89	10.95	10.95	10.95	11.28	11.04	11.35	11.16	11.41	11.54
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	10.62	10.75	10.88	10.95	11.28	11.29	11.32	11.24	11.15	11.20	11.37	11.33	11.53
Fab. Metals, Incl. Ord.	11.11	11.31	11.11	11.25	11.29	11.12	11.29	11.35	11.38	11.41	11.56	11.62	11.54
Metal Cans	11.42	11.61	11.80	11.75	11.54	11.48	11.70	11.68	11.49	11.81	11.64	11.77	12.04
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	13.78	13.76	12.61	13.13	13.76	13.47	14.05	14.18	14.10	13.70	14.39	14.57	14.35
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.*	11.06	11.04	11.21	11.43	11.26	11.03	11.06	11.09	11.17	11.40	11.38	11.59	11.59
Forgings & Stampings	10.89	10.93	11.10	11.04	11.17	10.95	11.09	11.31	11.17	11.49	11.60	11.70	11.48
Industrial Machinery	11.76	11.79	11.81	11.93	11.90	11.83	12.02	12.14	12.28	12.27	12.48	12.32	12.40
Constr. & Rel. Mach.*	11.80	12.03	11.85	11.92	12.07	11.74	11.68	11.74	11.89	12.00	11.95	11.73	12.08
Metalworking Machinery	12.69	12.78	12.86	13.08	13.06	12.93	13.30	13.58	13.94	13.80	14.00	13.85	13.86
Special Industry Mach.	14.59	14.72	14.64	14.40	14.52	14.42	14.69	15.00	14.95	14.99	15.16	15.27	15.39
General Industry Mach.	11.99	11.99	11.80	11.92	12.00	11.89	12.03	11.90	12.12	12.09	12.06	12.15	12.05
Refrig/Svc Ind. Mach.	11.04	11.00	11.17	10.91	10.89	10.78	10.98	11.29	11.40	11.49	12.47	11.77	11.64
Electronic Equipment	10.01	10.04	9.86	9.98	9.98	10.03	10.23	10.28	10.42	10.48	10.54	10.56	10.59
Electric Distribution	9.86	9.00	8.96	8.97	9.05	8.75	9.12	9.28	9.44	9.28	9.79	9.66	9.62
Lighting & Wiring	9.12	9.08	9.32	9.34	9.29	9.30	9.67	9.70	9.71	9.71	9.62	9.70	9.85
Household Aud & Vid	10.43	10.88	10.67	10.73	10.56	11.09	11.05	11.35	11.16	11.07	11.05	10.75	10.90
Communications Equip.	11.36	11.24	10.95	11.10	11.10	11.11	11.38	11.38	11.56	11.76	11.84	11.85	11.80
Electronic Component	8.48	8.77	8.54	8.70	8.72	8.76	8.87	8.88	9.04	9.04	9.12	9.12	9.16
Transportation Equipment	13.82	14.06	13.76	14.11	13.74	13.91	13.68	13.37	13.60	13.50	13.69	14.12	14.30
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	15.47	15.74	15.17	15.62	15.43	15.50	15.06	14.71	15.09	15.15	15.24	15.68	15.85
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	12.33	12.51	12.70	12.58	12.69	12.64	12.64	12.66	12.76	12.82	12.89	12.85	12.92
Measuring & Control	10.65	10.90	11.23	11.30	11.20	11.12	11.30	11.24	11.11	11.19	11.29	11.29	11.49
Medical Instruments	11.03	11.15	11.38	11.35	11.61	10.88	10.84	10.99	11.20	11.33	11.67	11.65	11.66
Misc. Manufacturing	9.29	9.49	9.48	9.46	9.58	9.42	9.41	9.33	9.35	9.47	9.59	9.75	9.82
Toys, Sporting Goods	7.71	7.54	7.42	7.67	7.87	7.71	7.54	7.58	7.72	7.78	7.78	7.75	7.95
Nondurable Goods	11.59	11.67	11.78	11.75	11.75	11.83	11.79	11.80	11.92	11.86	11.86	11.83	12.00
Food & Kindred Products	11.33	11.36	11.41	11.39	11.45	11.38	11.42	11.36	11.38	11.40	11.35	11.35	11.47
Preserv Fruits/Veg*	10.50	10.72	11.11	11.01	10.84	10.75	10.78	10.34	10.57	10.69	10.50	10.61	10.80
Beverages*	12.73	12.97	12.92	12.70	12.88	12.85	13.45	13.81	13.52	13.18	13.39	13.39	13.24
Textile Mill Products	9.21	9.28	9.23	9.24	9.17	9.23	9.46	9.49	9.25	9.35	9.32	9.40	9.56
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	7.69	7.69	7.72	7.80	7.86	7.83	7.85	8.01	8.04	8.01	8.03	8.00	7.99
Men's & Boys' Sts and Cts	6.78	6.83	6.96	7.06	7.09	6.99	7.17	7.15	7.37	7.22	7.28	7.31	7.34
Women's & Child Undergar	8.17	8.36	8.63	8.63	8.91	8.66	8.64	8.81	8.45	8.28	8.23	8.34	8.54
Paper & Allied Products	11.38	11.31	11.28	11.39	11.42	11.28	11.26	11.33	11.48	11.44	11.41	11.62	11.75
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	10.80	10.92	10.94	10.90	10.89	10.77	10.80	10.88	10.77	10.80	10.94	10.92	11.20
Misc. Converted Paper	11.01	10.83	10.71	11.02	11.13	10.76	10.87	10.92	11.25	11.10	11.03	11.41	11.38
Printing & Publishing	13.38	13.35	13.17	13.15	12.96	13.16	13.14	13.04	13.16	13.17	13.26	13.14	13.22
Newspapers	13.68	13.85	13.74	13.89	13.94	13.94	13.76	14.01	14.02	14.13	14.06	14.14	14.42
Commercial Printing*	14.49	14.31	14.13	14.24	13.63	14.12	13.99	13.75	14.10	13.99	14.24	14.06	14.09
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	13.19	13.17	13.41	13.38	13.43	13.69	13.60	13.62	13.76	13.78	13.71	13.75	13.95
Industrial Inorg. Chem.*	13.56	13.25	13.25	13.40	13.58	13.68	13.49	13.54	13.82	13.73	14.01	13.91	13.88
Plastic Materials	13.86	14.43	14.00	14.00	13.73	14.20	14.16	14.54	14.51	14.46	14.49	14.52	14.46
Drugs	14.13	13.89	14.24	14.41	14.53	14.47	14.38	14.28	14.52	14.48	14.48	14.77	14.96
Soaps, Clnrs & Toilet Gds.*	9.87	9.85	10.13	10.12	10.26	10.36	10.27	10.46	10.34	10.49	10.26	10.16	10.45
Paints & Allied Prod.*	13.45	13.17	13.22	13.22	13.28	14.20	13.99	13.71	13.82	13.90	14.16	14.03	14.00
Indust Organ. Chemicals	15.66	15.81	16.29	15.81	15.61	16.75	16.64	16.72	16.73	17.01	16.73	16.35	16.50
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	18.88	19.42	19.75	20.19	20.11	20.32	20.24	19.78	20.41	19.95	20.22	19.55	19.95
Petroleum Refining	20.39	20.86	21.24	21.86	21.80	22.03	21.93	21.28	21.94	21.57	21.86	21.06	21.30
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	9.47	9.59	9.64	9.60	9.63	9.55	9.75	9.84	9.93	9.95	9.94	9.85	9.88
Misc. Plastics Prod.	9.57	9.68	9.69	9.63	9.65	9.52	9.79	9.88	9.92	10.01	9.99	9.89	9.92
Leather, Leather Prod.	7.31	7.23	7.42	7.44	7.39	7.39	7.55	7.63	7.59	7.52	7.63	7.70	7.67

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1987 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Nov 1990	Oct 1990	Nov 1989	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,052	4,068	4,010	-16.0	42.0
Total Employment	3,843	3,848	3,822	-5.0	21.0
Total Unemployment	209	220	188	-11.0	21.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	222	225	200	-3.0	22.0
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.4	4.7	0.2	0.5
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	5.5	5.5	5.0	0.0	0.5

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Nov 1990	Oct 1990	Nov 1989	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	99.4	96.9	70.4	2.5	29.0
Total Insured Unemployed	119.5	121.9	84.6	-2.4	34.9
Male	73.1	72.4	48.3	0.7	24.8
Female	46.5	46.2	36.3	0.3	10.2
White, Not Hispanic	76.3	72.1	49.6	4.2	26.7
Black, Not Hispanic	20.8	25.5	17.8	-4.7	3.0
Hispanic	19.7	18.9	15.3	0.8	4.4
Other**	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.2	1.2
Manufacturing	29.0	29.8	24.7	-0.8	4.3
Durable Goods	15.3	16.5	9.5	-1.2	5.8
Nondurable Goods	13.7	13.3	15.2	0.4	-1.5
Nonmanufacturing	92.5	93.4	61.5	-0.9	31.0
Contract Construction	25.6	26.8	14.7	-1.2	10.9
Trans. & Public Utilities	5.1	4.1	5.0	1.0	0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	24.6	25.3	17.5	-0.7	7.1
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	7.1	6.0	3.4	1.1	3.7
Services	25.1	27.0	16.9	-1.9	8.2
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	12.4	11.7	9.5	0.7	2.9
25 Through 34	39.7	40.2	27.1	-0.5	12.6
35 Through 44	28.2	28.8	18.6	-0.6	9.6
45 Through 54	20.3	20.7	14.6	-0.4	5.7
55 Through 64	14.6	14.8	11.0	0.2	3.6
65 And Over	3.3	3.1	3.1	0.2	0.2
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	11.0	14.8	9.0	-3.8	2.0
3 to 4 Weeks	15.2	13.2	10.0	2.0	5.2
5 Through 14 Weeks	58.6	60.0	43.3	-1.4	15.3
15 Weeks And Over	32.1	29.9	20.7	2.2	11.4

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* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Oct[1]	Sep[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1990	1990	1990	1989	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,088	1,109	13,848	23,068	-40.0
Private Units	1,088	1,109	13,784	22,827	-39.6
Single Family	847	697	9,932	15,123	-34.3
Two-Family	38	32	464	820	-43.1
Three-or-Four Family	7	12	157	222	-29.3
Five or More Family	196	368	3,231	6,662	-51.5
Public Units	0	0	64	241	-73.4
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$163,437	$155,247	$1,742,078	$2,294,693	-24.1
New Buildings	$84,771	$102,063	$1,094,525	$1,655,998	-33.9
Additions and Alterations	$78,666	$53,184	$647,553	$638,695	1.4

[1] Based on reports received from 482 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 471 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1989	Jan	3,825	±60	1.6%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Feb	3,851	±60	1.6%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±60	1.6%	136	±23	16.9%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±60	1.6%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May	3,852	±60	1.6%	120	±21	17.5%	3.0%	±.5	16.7%
	Jun	3,872	±60	1.5%	166	±25	15.1%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Jul	3,864	±60	1.6%	182	±26	14.3%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Aug	3,854	±60	1.6%	171	±25	14.6%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Sep	3,803	±60	1.6%	171	±25	14.6%	4.3%	±.6	14.0%
	Oct	3,796	±60	1.6%	192	±27	14.1%	4.8%	±.7	14.6%
	Nov	3,848	±60	1.6%	190	±27	14.2%	4.7%	±.7	14.9%
	Dec	3,888	±60	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
1990	Jan	3,773	±60	1.6%	207	±28	13.5%	5.2%	±.7	13.5%
	Feb	3,838	±60	1.6%	200	±27	13.5%	5.0%	±.7	14.0%
	Mar	3,849	±60	1.6%	199	±27	13.6%	4.9%	±.7	14.3%
	Apr	3,800	±60	1.6%	177	±26	14.7%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	May	3,834	±60	1.6%	185	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Jun	3,892	±60	1.5%	191	±27	14.1%	4.7%	±.7	14.9%
	Jul	3,922	±59	1.5%	212	±28	13.2%	5.1%	±.7	13.7%
	Aug	3,915	±60	1.5%	189	±27	14.3%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Sep	3,838	±60	1.6%	203	±28	13.8%	5.0%	±.7	14.0%
	Oct	3,848	±60	1.6%	220	±29	13.2%	5.4%	±.7	13.0%
	Nov	3,843	±60	1.6%	209	±28	13.4%	5.2%	±.7	13.5%
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1987 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1989 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,975.0	114,968	3,824.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	3,989.0	117,342	3,826.0	6,528	163.0	5.3	4.1
1989								
Jan	123,265	4,015.0	116,640	3,858.0	6,625	157.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,117	4,014.0	116,757	3,854.0	6,360	160.0	5.2	3.9
Mar	123,245	3,974.0	117,047	3,853.0	6,198	121.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,615	3,967.0	117,084	3,807.0	6,531	160.0	5.3	4.0
May	123,551	3,945.0	117,132	3,816.0	6,419	129.0	5.2	3.3
Jun	124,111	3,964.0	117,542	3,799.0	6,569	165.0	5.3	4.2
Jul	124,013	3,964.0	117,436	3,799.0	6,577	165.0	5.3	4.2
Aug	124,070	3,974.0	117,550	3,798.0	6,520	176.0	5.3	4.4
Sep	124,023	3,992.0	117,419	3,812.0	6,604	180.0	5.3	4.5
Oct	124,148	4,021.0	117,585	3,828.0	6,563	193.0	5.3	4.8
Nov	124,488	4,034.0	117,836	3,834.0	6,652	200.0	5.3	5.0
Dec	124,546	4,006.0	117,888	3,857.0	6,658	149.0	5.3	3.7
1990								
Jan	124,397	3,994.0	117,863	3,810.0	6,535	184.0	5.3	4.6
Feb	124,630	4,029.0	118,035	3,848.0	6,594	181.0	5.3	4.5
Mar	124,829	4,034.0	118,334	3,844.0	6,495	190.0	5.2	4.7
Apr	124,886	4,002.0	118,116	3,805.0	6,770	197.0	5.4	4.9
May	125,004	4,012.0	118,350	3,820.0	6,653	192.0	5.3	4.8
Jun	124,836	4,037.0	118,389	3,845.0	6,447	192.0	5.2	4.8
Jul	124,767	4,073.0	117,953	3,879.0	6,814	194.0	5.5	4.8
Aug	124,660	4,066.0	117,658	3,872.0	7,003	194.0	5.6	4.8
Sep	124,967	4,083.0	117,898	3,870.0	7,069	213.0	5.7	5.2
Oct	124,784	4,126.0	117,711	3,901.0	7,073	225.0	5.7	5.5
Nov	124,616	4,073.0	117,261	3,851.0	7,355	222.0	5.9	5.5
Dec	125,174	4,039.0	117,574	3,799.0	7,600	240.0	6.1	5.9

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3975.0	3989.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3824.0	3826.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0	163.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9	66.1
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.1
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3659.5	3709.8
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3108.7	3151.0
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	550.9	558.8
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.3	653.5
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	170.5	167.5
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2269.5	2327.5
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	409.1	412.3
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	16792	16811
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	256.22	276.45	297.1	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	445.26	457.97
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0	122.6
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	316.55	312.93	296.99	292.01	295.68	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.12	297.46
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2718.8	2540.5
20 Business Failures (No)	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.0	48.8
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1319.8	1311.9
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	532.5	671.1	746.5	738.5	715.3	578.7
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	388.1	346.9	323.6	317.6
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	253.3	293.5	243.2	238.3
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2666.2	2233.9
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1885.8	1485.2
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.3	647.9
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4914.8	5054.3
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4386.3	4331.9
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38434	34930
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5	81.9
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.4
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8531	9956
33 Exhaustions (No)	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6509	7430
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	23.0	23.4
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.1	12.8
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.6	43.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data.